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THE CHINA PRESS

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ITALIANS AND RUSSIANS DISEMBARK AT SALONICA FOR BALKANS CAMPAIGN

Thought to Indicate Declaration of War From Rome Against Germany

GREEKS RESIST BULGARIANS

Commander of Fort Slain; People Increasingly Irritated At Gounaris' Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 22.—With regard to the Balkans, it is pointed out that the Bulgarians are attacking only on the extreme left, while the Allies are attacking in the right, left and center. Moreover, the present actions are only a prelude to operations on a greater scale.

Italian troops have disembarked at Salonica.

In Macedonia, up to last Sunday, actions had been only in the nature of skirmishes between outlying posts and reconnoitering and patroling operations beyond the Allies' front, but, from Sunday, General Sarrail's troops have been in close touch with the German-Bulgarian forces and have developed a powerful pressure. The question for the Allies is to definitely retain the adversary on the Macedonian front and to fix him so as to prevent him shifting forces elsewhere, which would greatly imperil him in case of an eventual attack from the north.

The occupation of Florina and Demirhissar was not resisted to any extent and these operations do not represent victories. The Bulgarian attacks will probably end in a way similar to the recent Austrian offensive in Trentino.

Foresee New Ultimatum

Rome, August 22.—The Messagero believes that one result of the landing of Italian troops at Salonica will be a declaration of war against Germany.

Athens, August 22.—The news that the advance of the Bulgarians was resisted by the Greek garrison of Fort Pheapetra, the Commander of which was killed and at Serres, where the reserves were called out to protect the town, is exciting the public, who sympathise with the resisters and there are signs of increasing irritation against the policy of the Gounaris Cabinet.

The elections will now inevitably be postponed. On the Bourse, all securities have fallen.

London, August 22.—Contingents of Russian troops are also arriving at Salonica. It is now permissible to state that the first Russian contingent disembarked at Salonica on July 30 and the first Italian troops on August 21.

Further contingents of Allied troops are following. All the Allies are now represented on the Salonica front, where big events may be expected to happen shortly.

A British official communique reports: The situation at Salonica is unchanged on the Doiran front. We destroyed a railway-bridge on the Struma front. British and French cavalry located the enemy on the Serrisavajak front.

Our artillery fire stopped the enemy's skirmishers and dispersed their working-parties.

'Liberators of Bulgaria'

Salonica, August 22.—The Russians landed from ferry-boats. They were received by British, French and Servian guards of honor and bands and paraded on the quay, where General Sarrail reviewed them, waving his cap in response to their cheers. The Russians afterwards marched to their quarters, amidst the clapping of hands.

Both the Italians and Russians looked hardy. Their presence in Salonica demonstrates, among other things, that the Allies command the seas, to which fact the transport of such big bodies of troops from Russia and Italy without mishap is a remarkable tribute.

It is believed that the presence of the "liberators of Bulgaria" on the Allied front will have an incalculable effect on the Bulgarian army, from which dozens of men have been deserting daily, for months past.

The Bulgarian attack is intended to restore the *morale* of the Bulgarian army and to stave off the intervention of Rumania. The Bulgarian occupation of Florina is absolutely of no importance, as the heights dominating the town are securely held by the Allies.

Mr. A. Stephen Addresses Council On Necessity For Special Subsidiary Coinage

Asks for Licensing of Change Shops as First Step In Currency Reform; New Byelaws Possible

The question of a subsidiary coinage for Shanghai has again been raised in a letter to the Municipal Council prepared by Mr. A. Stephen, chairman of the China Association. The letter, carrying a plan as discussed by a joint committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, is printed in this week's Municipal Gazette.

According to the joint committee's plan the licensing of the exchange shops is pointed out as an urgent necessity in addition to the coinage of a standard currency based on the Mexican or British dollar value. The Council replies that the committee on bye-laws will receive the recommendation of the Council for the passage of such an ordinance.

The letter from Mr. Stephen, dealing with all phases of the coinage problem, and the Council's reply, follow:

"As you no doubt are aware the question of subsidiary coinage has for some time past been prominently before my Committee and some time ago a joint Sub-Committee representing the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce was constituted to consider and report upon the subject.

"The matter has recently again been brought urgently to the notice of my Committee by the issue by the Chinese Government Mint at Nanking of a great number of small silver coins, chiefly 20-cent pieces, a portion of which are spurious and all of which would seem to contain a very much lower percentage of silver than the old coins already upon the market.

"My Committee have addressed Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., on the subject, urging that strong representations should be made at once to Peking protesting against this action on the part of the Chinese Government Mint from whom every support in providing a sound currency ought to be expected instead of a deliberate issue of debased coins. Considerable unrest and dislocation of trade was caused by the refusal of a large number of exchange shops, tradesmen and others to accept the coins and they were only subsequently accepted at a discount.

"The whole currency question in China, is as you are aware, in a most unsatisfactory state and, as it does not seem that there is any real chance of practical reform of the currency generally at any rate for a very long time, it is with the view of urging the Shanghai Municipal Council to deal with the question of currency in the Settlement that my Committee now addresses you. The subject of subsidiary coinage and the establishment of a Municipal currency has occupied a good deal of space in the local Press during the last few weeks and my Committee trusts that, after consideration of this letter, the Council will see their way to appointing a Special Commission to go into the question thoroughly, to call evidence of leading Bankers and merchants and large employers of labor in Shanghai and to report on the feasibility or otherwise of establishing a Municipal currency.

The unreliability of the existing currency presses hardly upon the poorer classes in Shanghai. Coolies are to a large extent at the mercy of shroffs and compradores who have the handling of the money to pay them and the purchasing value of small silver coins varies from day to day very much at the will of the numerous exchange shops in Shanghai, most of the purchases made by the poorer classes being in copper coins—in addition there is the depreciation in the copper coins to be considered—the present purchasing power of copper cents being a great deal less than six or seven years ago.

"Furthermore, as the coinage depreciates employers of labor have to pay more and more to their employees to maintain the same rate of remuneration as before and to give their employees an equivalent purchasing power. The best remedy in the opinion of my Committee would be the establishment of a Municipal currency and the licensing of exchange shops in the Settlement. The exchange shops might be licensed at once which would be a source of revenue to the Council and would give a feeling of security to the population generally and might act as a check on the manipulation at present practised, one of the conditions of the licence being that if and when a Municipal currency is established such shops should deal with such currency at its full par value only, i.e., exchange it for Mexican or British dollars at its face value.

"My Committee makes the following suggestions for consideration:—

"The only true solution of the present difficulty is for the Municipal Council to issue its own subsidiary

(Continued on Page 2)

German Chancellor Who Fights Ruthless U-Boat Campaign

This is a new photograph of the German Chancellor, von Bethman-Hollweg (in uniform at the left) and is of particular interest to Americans just now because of the threatened resumption of the former U-boat policy by the Germans. The Chancellor is said to have threatened to resign if the present policy was abandoned. This picture was made at the recent dedication of the "iron Hindenburg" monument. The short man in the foreground is Vice-Chancellor Selberg.

GERMANY SEEKING REST FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN

Desperate Efforts To Ward Off Decisive Engagement Before Winter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—According to the latest estimate, the German army on the Somme comprises 270 battalions. The German General Staff is making desperate efforts to ward off a decisive engagement before the winter, in order to obtain breathing space to prepare for a further campaign in the Spring.

Meanwhile, Hungary is growing increasingly restive and stormy scenes have occurred in the Parliament, the deputies demanding news of the Russian advance and denouncing the Germans.

Germany Weakening, Marquis Inouye Says

Will Take Six Months to Recover From Defeat In North Sea Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, August 23.—Marquis and Marchioness Inouye arrived by the s.s. Empress of Russia, this morning and were greeted by a concourse of friends and officials. Marquis Inouye, who was lately Ambassador to Great Britain, said to the representative of the Kokusai Agency:

"I am unable adequately to express appreciation for the courtesies and consideration shown to myself and my wife throughout our stay in England and when on the journey through Canada, on our way to Japan. The remarkable demonstration of friendliness by Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary and the people of Great Britain cannot be regarded as personal, but rather as an indication of Britain's friendship and loyalty to the whole people of Japan. I shall always be grateful for these attentions and especially for the graciousness of King George and Queen Mary.

"I was deeply impressed by the universal determination in Great Britain to carry on the war to the very bitter end. There can be no consideration of peace proposals without a complete victory for the arms of the Allies.

"On the other hand, Germany is weakening. She will take six months to recover from her recent heavy losses in her defeat in the North Sea. While she claims a good harvest, her supplies are diminishing and her resources more limited."

HWANG HSING, TOO, IS COY

General Hwang Hsing has declined to accept the office of High Adviser on Military Affairs offered to him by the Ministry of War.

'Allies Can See End In The Dim Distance; Must Work Loyally'

Mr. Lloyd George's Latest Declaration; Have Initiative Along Whole Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the situation, contrasted the satisfactory position of the Allies everywhere, as compared with two months ago. The initiative has been wrested from the enemy along the whole front almost for the first time, the only possible and unimportant exception being Mesopotamia, "where we are quiescent for climatic reasons."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded: "I think in the dim distance the Allies can see the end. It would be a mistake to under-rate our task, which will require all the resources of the Dominions and Empire, but I am confident of victory if the Allies continue to work loyally together."

FRENCH SPIRIT BETTER THAN HIGH EXPLOSIVE

Verdun Still Their's After Six Months' Terrific Onslaught; Big Influence in War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 22.—The fact that the tricolor still flies over Verdun, after six months' terrific onslaught, shows that the spirit, self-sacrifice and resolution of the French soldier are more powerful than high-explosives. It has not yet been realized what an enormous part Verdun has played in the war as a whole.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March, "Folie Bergere" Fletcher
2. Overture, "Charles VI" Halevy.
3. Waltz, "Grande Valse de Concert" ..... Mattei
4. Selection, "Pinafore" ... Sullivan
5. Intermezzo, "Hiawatha" ... Moret
6. (a) Song, "Amorosa" ..... Nevin
   (b) Two Step, "Moonstruck" Monckton
7. Waltz, "Sheila" ..... Nemo
8. Selection, "Reminiscences of Scotland" ..... Godfrey

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

£1,885 TO H.M.S. SYDNEY FOR DESTROYING EMDEN

£12,160 in Bounties for Falklands Victors; Other Prize Court Awards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—The Prize [illegible] £12,160 to the officers and men of the British war-ships which sank the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nurnberg in the battle of the Falklands; £1,885 to the Australian cruiser Sydney for sinking the Emden; £1,605 to the Alcantara and Andes for destroying the raider Greif and £1,410 to the submarine E.-19 for sinking the German light cruiser Undine in the Baltic.

Battle with Bandits Stopped by Japanese

Damage Was Being Caused On Manchurian Railway; Report Serious Collisions

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, August 23.—Somewhat serious collisions are occurring between Chinese troops and Mongolian bandits on the border between Mongolia and Manchuria. An engagement occurred on the 21st, near Kochiatung, on the South Manchuria Railway, where live-stock were killed. The Japanese Commandant requested the forces to declare a truce and retire, to which the combatants consented and retired, leaving fifty wounded, who were succored by the Japanese Red Cross.

It is stated in Tokio that the presence of Japanese troops at Chengchiatung is due to a massacre of Japanese by Chinese in that district some years ago, when permission to send Japanese troops was granted by the Governor at Mukden and also by the Central Government. The distorted versions of the Chengchiatung affair are regarded here as doing the Japanese considerable injustice.

The Japanese official reports show that the aggression was on the part of the Chinese troops, who caused the first bloodshed and also mutilated dead Japanese soldiers.

WOOSUNG TROOPS GO NORTH

Chang Min-yuen, Cavalry Commander of the 3rd Regiment of the 39th Brigade of the 4th Division, who was ordered last year to garrison the Woosung Fort, left last night with his troops for Peking by the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad. It is understood that he and his soldiers are to fight the Mongolian bandits in Inner Mongolia.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui Confirmed by Senate

Peking Discovers Scheme To Amalgamate Kuomintang And Chinputang

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 23.—This afternoon the Senate confirmed the appointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier by 101 votes to 5.

Urge Political Union

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 23.—There is a movement on foot to amalgamate the Kuomintang and the Chinputang.

The Government will employ young Mongolians in the Government service, either in Peking or in the Mongolian frontier districts. The candidates will have to pass an examination before a committee of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Interior.

According to the Kuochuanpao, the Government will spend five million dollars for the funeral of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai. Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State, Yuan Kuo-ting, eldest son of Yuan Shih-k'ai and his eldest daughter will go to Changtehfu to offer sacrifices.

German Battle-Ship Sunk by Submarine

E.-23 Crippled Dreadnought, Then Finished Her, Despite Destroyer Escort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—An official communique reports: The British submarine E.-23 is believed to have sunk a German battle-ship of the Nassau class (18,600 tons; 19 knots; 966 men; completed 1909-10), in the North Sea, on the 19th. The E.-23 torpedoed and damaged the enemy ship and then again torpedoed her while she was being escorted back to port by five destroyers.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Aug. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Aug. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China .....Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 4

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due to arrive here on August 25 per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.
The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 26 and here on August 30. Left Singapore on August 19, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The Weather

Fine weather, with variable winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.5 and the minimum 66.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.5 and 75.6.

HALF YEAR'S SIEGE OF VERDUN MARKED BY GREAT VICTORY

Two Big German Efforts Checked; Flaming Liquid Unavailing

CLOSING ON CLERY

British Find Guillemont Is Hard Proposition; Progress at Pozieres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 22.—On the Meuse, the sixth month of the battle of Verdun was marked on Sunday by two German checks. Yesterday, all the strong attacks made by the Germans were unsuccessful, despite streams of flaming liquid, along the greater part of the Somme. On both sides of the river, the Allies' guns were actively engaged and wrought great havoc on the enemy's defensive system, foreshadowing a further move forward in the near future.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We advanced in the outskirts of Clery and occupied portions of trenches south-west of Estrees and east of Soyecourt. There was artillery activity on a large portion of the front north of the Somme.

We took two more field-guns in the wood captured by us south of Guillemont on the 20th, making eight captured there.

The communique this evening reported: There were artillery duels on both banks of the Somme and in the region of Fleury. A surprise attack made by the French, north of Maurepas, captured some prisoners.

London, August 22.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Despite very heavy losses from our bombardment, the enemy's garrison in Guillemont is still maintaining an obstinate resistance. We again made considerable progress in the vicinity of Pozieres, having advanced on a front of half-a-mile and are established at the road junction just outside Mouquet Farm and have pushed forward along the right of the Pozieres-Miraumont road.

We extended our gains in the Leipzig salient and advanced our positions within a thousand yards of Thiepval.

General Haig reported this evening: Between Martinpuich and Bazentin, a further hundred yards of enemy trench was gained. A successful enterprise was carried out south of Guillemont.

164 prisoners were taken in yesterday's operations in the neighborhood of Thiepval and Moquet Farm. There was considerable hostile artillery activity on the front opposite Aix-Noulette and south of the Ypres-Comines canal.

Yorkshire Deathroll Less Than Expected

Twenty Bodies Are Recovered From Wrecked Arsenal; Great Damage Done

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Dr. C. Addison, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, stated that twenty bodies have been recovered from the scene of the explosion in Yorkshire. Considerable destruction had been done, but the casualties were not so heavy as anticipated.

JELLICOE SUPREME

German Raid Futile Effort To Impress Outsiders, say Experts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—Naval experts, commenting on the affair in the North Sea, express the opinion that the retreat of the Germans after their abortive raid affords irrefutable demonstration that the Germans recognise how securely the command of the sea rests with Admiral Jellicoe. The German tactics were a futile effort to impress outsiders.

DUTCH SHIP IS SEIZED AND THEN RELEASED

H. M. S. Venus Takes Vessel Into Singapore; An Official Apology Made

That the Dutch steamer Tjikembang, commanded by Captain N. W. Juriaanse, was overhauled by the British Venus on her last trip from Manila to Batavia, taken to Singapore for examination of her registry and ship's papers, and subsequently released with an official apology from the British authorities, is the story received in Manila from the Dutch colonies.

From the tenor of the letters it appears that the affair was due to a misunderstanding as to the original ownership of the Tjikembang, which the British authorities at Singapore suspected of having been originally owned by German interests, and transferred after the war to her present Dutch owners. The Tjikembang, which is operated by the Java-Pacific Lyn departed from Shanghai early in June, and left Manila on June 30 for Batavia with 4 passengers. On July 4, while 60 miles east of Singapore, the steamer was stopped and boarded by the British cruiser Venus, the commander of which directed Captain Juriaanse to take his ship under escort to Singapore for further investigation.

On arriving at Singapore the Tjikembang was boarded by a number of navy officials, who closely examined the ship's papers, the manifests, passenger list and the passengers. Among those from Manila bound for Java were Mr. B. H. Macke, Lieutenant L. B. Howey, and Mr. C. M. Harris of the Constabulary—en route to Batavia to join the staff of the Standard Oil Company—and Miss M. Parsons.

Following the examination of the papers and the passengers, Captain Juriaanse was closely interrogated as to the ownership of the vessel and his length of service with the company. As soon as the examination was over the British officials ordered all mail on board to be taken ashore. Against this the master of the Tjikembang protested and immediately filed an official protest with the Dutch consul at Singapore. After a brief consultation between the British authorities and the Dutch consul, orders came to release the vessel with all possible despatch, with a special permit to clear after prescribed clearing hours. The mail was immediately returned to the ship without having been opened by the British authorities.

Kreta Mountain Taken By Archduke Charles

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian report. —Vienna, August 20.—Russian theater.—On the front of Archduke Charles, on the Magura Height, west of Moldava, several attacks were repulsed. The German troops took the Kreta Mountain.

The fighting continues on the north-eastern slopes of the Cornahora. North of the Tartar Pass, strong hostile advances failed. South of Horozanka, our artillery fire dispersed an advancing Russian column.

On the front of General von Hindenburg, near Kiselin, German detachments drove the enemy from some advanced trenches. Near Rudka Czavizcze, where the Russians had advanced to the western bank, a counter-attack is making successful progress. The enemy left six officers and 397 men and six machine-guns in the hands of the allies.

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 20.—Reliable Russian reports via Stockholm publish concrete figures regarding the enormous casualties of the Russian Guards sustained in the combats around Stanislau. In consequence of the losses suffered, these regiments were withdrawn from the front.

The Tsar's Own Regiment Semenoff lost 43 officers and 781 men. The Dragoon Guards lost 31 officers and 1,659 men, the Moscow Guards regiment 56 officers and 3,078 men. The Pavloff regiment 61 officers and 3,157 men, the Finland Guards regiment 48 officers and 2,681 men. In consequence of these losses, the Petrograd Guards are out of combat for six months, as fresh recruits but recently entered the depots.

The Premier Breakfast Dish

QUAKER OATS

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

Shakespeare Edition And Darwin Autograph Assist the War Funds

Race Club Nets $2,000 For Benefit of British Prisoners In Germany

Over 1,500 tickets were sold for the 'Al Fresco Concert' held on the Race Course in aid of the British prisoners of war in Germany. During a brief interval Mr. F. J. Burrett put up for auction a complete and illustrated edition of Shakespeare and an autograph letter of Prof. Darwin. The former brought $400 and the latter $150. It is pretty certain that over $2,000 will be added to the fund as a result of the entertainment.

The beautiful weather drew a big crowd to the Race Club grounds and an excellent program was thoroughly enjoyed. Messrs. R. A. Curry, E. H. Gordon and V. Meyer were all in fine voice and had to give encores to their numbers. Mr. G. B. Stormes had a good comic song which he did ample justice to in his usual clever manner. Some popular selections by the Municipal Band and a few good pictures made up an enjoyable evening.

Mr. A. Stephen Addresses Council

(Continued from Page 1)

silver and copper or cupra-nickel currency based on the Mexican or British dollar. The scheme would involve the manufacture and issue of half cent and one cent cupra-nickel coins and 5, 10 and 20 cent silver.

"The risk of counterfeiting can be guarded against and may be considered negligible.

"The Council would not utilize any profit made out of the business except for the purpose of building up a reserve fund for the replacing of worn coins and for redeeming and remelting the whole currency at such time as the Chinese Government is prepared to replace it with something equally reliable.

"The risk of loss to the Council, even if the scheme should prove to be a fiasco and the coins not acceptable to the residents of Shanghai, would be confined to the cost of coining and remelting and of any variation of price in the few tons of copper and nickel it would be necessary to purchase.

"To maintain the new currency at its par face value the Council would at all times be ready through its Bankers to exchange it for Mexican or British dollars.

"My Committee think that a scheme of Municipal currency would be acceptable to the residents of Shanghai, except perhaps to the before mentioned exchange shops; and enquiries which have been made show that it would be warmly welcomed by the great body of wage earners, of shopkeepers and of employers of labor.

"My Committee even think that it might be expected that the demand for sound money represented by the Municipal coins would, unless checked, extend far beyond the bounds of the Settlement and there would be a danger of the issue exceeding limits which it would be wise or proper for the Municipality to undertake. To keep it within bounds therefore the co-operation of the Chinese Government should be secured to make the circulation of Municipal coins illegal outside the Settlement except in the few villages nearby where laborers in the Settlement reside.

"There would therefore be no question of the infringement of China's sovereign rights as the issue would be an entirely domestic concern of the Municipality and it may be pointed out that at present none of the official Chinese currencies are recognized in the Settlement, the real money basis on which trade is conducted being sycee, which is manufactured by private melting shops, the Mexican dollar and foreign bank notes. Chinese dollars and subsidiary silver and copper coins circulate as commodities varying in value in relation to the basis of sycee and Mexican dollars.

"The silver coins suggested to be issued would be similar to those issued by the Hongkong Government and would consist of 5, 10, and 20 cent pieces, 800 fine, of the following weight:—20 cents 83.81 grains; 10 cents 41.90 grains; 5 cents 20.95 grains. This is slightly higher than the corresponding weight of a Mexican or of a British trade dollar and would allow of about 7 per cent of wear before the coins become lighter than their complement of these units.

"The charges for carriage and minting would at a liberal estimate be 6 per cent and the net profit therefore about 5 per cent.

"With regard to the copper coinage, when the Tramway Company proposed to issue its own tokens and get them manufactured by the Bombay mint, the mint master recommended a token made of an alloy unsuited to native work and therefore not easily saleable and difficult to counterfeit. The alloy suggested was what is used for small coins in India, viz., 25 per cent nickel and 75 per cent copper. The coins would have a milled serrated edge to facilitate the detection of counterfeits as counterfeits are seldom well milled. It would also be perforated which would make it more distinctive. The Bombay Mint would no doubt be prepared to manufacture these coins, also the silver coins, for a small charge.

"The present price of copper, say £110 per ton, would hardly allow of the coinage of cupra-nickel coins at the moment, but at £70 per ton for copper—about the price in normal times—the coins could be produced with a liberal margin of profit.

"Assuming the population to be served by the new coinage to be one million, it is estimated, judging by the experience of the Hongkong Government, that it would be necessary to coin in all a face value of $4,500,000 of silver coins and $500,000 of cupra-nickel.

"For the coinage of subsidiary silver coins, the Council could ship sycee to Bombay or buy silver in Bombay if the price there were favorable, as sometimes happens.

"With regard to the cupra-nickel coinage, the simplest plan would be to buy them from the Bombay Mint which could obtain the metals there.

"Coinage could be undertaken gradually, say at the rate of $250,000 per month, so that the coins would be put into circulation by easy stages. If the new coins did not find general acceptance the coinage could be suspended at any time and no great harm would be done.

"To establish their value, the Council should, after giving sufficient notice, accept only the new coins in payment of Municipal dues and the Tramway Company and the stores should follow suit in due course. Arrangements should be made beforehand with the large employers of labor that their workmen and coolies be paid in the new coinage.

"Each coin should bear the inscription in English and Chinese that it is the 1/200, 1/100, 1/20, 1/10 or 1/5 of a dollar as the case may be.

"The Council would arrange with the European and Chinese Banks to accept the coins at their full face value and with its own bankers to redeem them on presentation.

"My Committee trust that the Council will give full and careful consideration to the above suggestions and urge the appointment of a Special Commission fully to enquire into the question."

The Council replied: "The need for currency reform, recently brought into prominence by the issue of a number of spurious coins, is entirely appreciated, but the establishment of a new currency as a Municipal undertaking is at once recognized to be so beset with impediments and objections, that we feel that no deliberations of a special commission would occasion confidence on our part in the propriety of applying any portion of the public funds to this project.

"The appointment of such a commission cannot therefore at present be expected to be productive of useful result; its appointment must, moreover, in our opinion be regarded as beyond the proper sphere of the Council's activities; and this step might eventually be found to be premature if it should precede the consultation which you suggest, with the Consular Body and the endeavor to obtain some measure of co-operation from the Chinese Government.

"The advisability of licensing exchange shops has been the subject of discussion, and in deference to your views it is the Council's intention to bring this point to the notice of the Special Bye-laws Committee in due course with a strong recommendation that it receive favorable consideration."

MILLS and FACTORIES

We now have for sale several large tracts of land fronting on the Soochow Creek and others fronting the Whangpoo River, suitable for mills and factories. We have also large and small factory sites at Pootung.

SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

We have 20 to 80 mow lots in the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts and in the French Settlement suitable for Schools and Colleges. These lots vary in price according to area and location. Partial payment may be made for any of our lots and the balance in instalments or by arrangement.

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.
39 Nanking Road.

In the Courts

Kalleberg Passport Case

Judgment has been reserved in another court action arising out of the passport case recently occupying the attention of the Norwegian and United States courts here. P. A. Kalleberg, an employe of the Chinese Customs, was first examined in the Norwegian Consular Court regarding his passport, which it is alleged was used by a German officer to get out of China and across Siberia.

Then Maxine Johnson came forward and asserted that she stole the papers from Kalleberg and sold them, together with a rail ticket, for a considerable sum. On this, she was charged in the United States Court with theft, but, while out on bail, before judgment had been given, she decamped and a warrant is now out for her arrest.

Norwegian Consul-General Eitzen has now taken action against Kalleberg, who is charged under the Criminal Law section 372 with having been an accessory to the fact that a passport issued to him in December by the Norwegian Consul at Kobe had been used over Russia and Siberia by another person. The court was composed of Mr. Jorgen Eitzen, with Mr. K. K. Johnsen and Mr. Bernt Rein, as assessors.

Mr. Eitzen acted in a dual capacity, representing the Public Prosecutor and as a member of the Court. The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. J. B. Davies.

Mr. Eitzen said that a preliminary examination had been held and Kalleberg had given explanations, all of which he had not considered satisfactory. He had gone to Japan, arriving at Kobe on December 28 and he believed the very same day Kalleberg obtained a passport for Christiania and, the following day, after purchasing a ticket from the International Sleeping Car Co., left again for Shanghai.

Mr. Eitzen added that, besides the unfortunate fact of the disappearance of the passport, there was the abuse of it which had taken place on foreign territory, in a country which was at present at war, the passport being used by a subject of an enemy country. It was very regrettable that such a thing had taken place and that foreign interests should thus be involved.

It gave the Norwegians still more reason for having the matter cleared up and, if anybody had been guilty, there should be severe punishment, to prevent such things happening in the future.

Kalleberg gave evidence and stated that he had never given Maxine Johnson permission to take the passport •

If you had known she had taken it, would it be against your wishes? —It depends what she wanted it for.

You have had that question before? —I don't remember having it before.

Do you know who had that passport?—No.

Has Maxine Johnson told you who had it?—No; I don't believe she knows herself.

You said at the American Court that you had no knowledge of it being taken?—No.

Unmuzzled Dogs

Two foreign owners of dogs were fined yesterday in the British Police Court by Magistrate G. W. King for allowing the canines to be at large without muzzles.

Mr. T. W. Shearstone was the first defendant called. Inspector Vaughan, appearing for the Police, said that the dog was running at large on the evening of the 17th and that he had bitten a coolie. The dog was sent to the kennels for observation. Mr. Shearstone explained that it was late in the evening and he had not expected to encounter any pedestrians. He said he was willing to reimburse the coolie for any time or inconvenience he had suffered. Magistrate King assessed a fine of $15.

Mr. Charles E. Shepherd was next summoned. He happened to be the owner of a canine that insisted upon running away from his home with every opportunity. The police had caught him several times and Mr. Shepherd paid the redemption fee and took the wandering canine home. The magistrate thought a fine of $10 would be the least he could assess.

Brazil Getting Busy On Aniline Substitute

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 22.—The world is learning to do without manufactured produce of which Germany had practically a monopoly. As an instance of this, the Portuguese newspaper Seculo writes that, in the Brazilian state of San Paulo, a new industry for the succedaneous produce of aniline dye is in full swing and the great Cubatao factory has had to greatly increase the number of its employees on account of the increasing orders from Europe.

FRENCH AIRMEN BUSY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 22.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: A French air-squadron bombed the railway-stations at Tergnier, Noyon and Appilly and the water-works at Pont Le Veque, causing violent fires.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place." WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Alterations in Train Service. Improvement of Through Connections

A revised time-table will be put into operation on and from the 1st September, 1916.

An Up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 7.55, arriving Nanking Ferry at 14.10, connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway "Up" Mail train leaving Pukow at 15.30 and due to arrive at Tientsin at 16.31 the following day.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Down Mail train will leave Tientsin at 12.00 noon, arriving at Pukow at 13 hours on the following day and connecting at Nanking Ferry with a Down Through Express which will leave at 14.20 and arrive in Shanghai at 21.30 hours.

The abridged time table is given below:—

New Time Table to come into force on and from the 1st September, 1916

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		1. Express.	3. Local.	5. Slow.	7. Coolies, and Goods.	9. Fast.	11. Local.	13. Nsg. Local.	15. Night Exp.	17. Nsg. Local.
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.55	—	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
NANSIANG	Arr.	—	—	8.54	9.38	13.19	15.53	9.15	—	17.50
	Dep.	—	—	8.56	9.43	13.21	15.56	—	—	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	—	—	9.53	10.59	14.06	16.49	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51	—	—	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	9.34	—	10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53	—	1.01	—
	Dep.	9.41	—	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	—	1.03	—
WUSIH	Arr.	10.24	—	13.11	13.29	15.45	19.33	—	2.03	—
	Dep.	10.31	—	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	—	2.10	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	11.13	—	13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45	—	3.00	—
	Dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	—	—	3.10	—
TANYANG	Arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	12.45	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.28	—	—	4.56	—
	Dep.	12.52	10.55	15.57	17.13	18.32	—	—	5.06	—
NANKING	Arr.	14.15	8.59	17.50	19.25		—	—	6.50	—
NANKING FERRY	Arr.	•14.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

• To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway's Mail train out Pukow at 15.30 hours.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		2. Local.	4. Slow.	6. Coolies and Goods.	8. Fast.	10. Express.	12. Local.	14. Nsg. Local.	16. Night Exp.	18. Nsg. Local.
NANKING	Dep.	—	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	—	23.00	—
NANKING FERRY	Dep.	—	—	—	—	•14.20	—	—	—	—
NANKING JUNCT.	Arr.	—	—	—	—	14.23	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	—	—	14.25	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	—	8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05	—	0.46	—
	Dep.	—	9.05	9.52	12.58	16.01	18.25	—	1.00	—
TANYANG	Arr.	—	9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	—	11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30	—	2.53	—
	Dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	—	—	3.09	—
WUSIH	Arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24	—	—	4.01	—
	Dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31	—	—	4.11	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21	—	—	5.04	—
	Dep.	8.46	13.50	15.03	16.55	19.28	—	—	5.12	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	9.43	14.55	16.09	17.39	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—	—	—	—	—
NANSIANG	Arr.	10.51	15.55	17.16	18.34	—	—	—	6.31	—
	Dep.	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.36	—	—	9.46	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	Arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30	—	10.15	7.00	18.35

• To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail train arriving at Pukow at 13.00 hours.

By Order J. D. REAP,
Traffic Manager.

DEMANDS FULL REPLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN

State Department Again Asks For Response To Complaint About Mail Seizures

TEXT OF THE BRITISH NOTE

Irritation Apparent At Insinuation Mails Were Held Up To Aid British Contractor

Washington, July 24.—The British Government's memorandum responding in part to the complaints of the United States over the detention of ocean mails will not be answered by this Government until a complete reply to the American representations has been received at the State Department. In making public the text of the memorandum today the State Department let it be known that the only action taken by the department with respect to the memorandum was to instruct the American Ambassador in London to make another request that the British Government expedite the sending of its formal response to the American communication concerning the detentions. This was the second call on Great Britain for an answer.

The memorandum, a summary of which was printed this morning in dispatches from London, is not a formal diplomatic note. It was addressed to Ambassador Page, and, as its text shows, was intended merely as a preliminary statement in regard to some of the complaints made by the United States. The formal reply will not follow until Great Britain has submitted it to her allies.

The memorandum is devoted mainly to reviewing a few specific instances of mail detention charged by this Government. According to Great Britain, the United States failed to give specifications in most of the cases complained of. In answering four alleged instances of mail detention the British Government goes into detail, presenting data which it contends show that the American complaints in these instances are not fully justified.

A note of irritation is manifest in the memorandum over what the British Government describes as an apparent insinuation that an American company's bid for a contract was delayed in delivery because a British firm was one of the competitors. In this same case the British Government expresses even more surprises because the complaint "appears not even to have been adequately examined."

Herewith is the text of the British memorandum as given out by the State Department:

Four Specific Instances Cited

"The reply of the allied governments to the note addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington on May 24 regarding the examination of mails on neutral ships will be communicated to the Government of the United States as soon as the arguments contained in that note have been fully considered by the allied governments in consultation. Since, however, the note contains in Paragraph 8 certain specific instances affecting the conduct of the work of examination by the British censorship, his Majesty's Government desires to deal with these instances in advance and in detail.

"In that paragraph allusion is made to a large number of complaints, of which no particulars are given. Only four specific instances of these complaints are cited, and they are put forward in a form, which, in the absence of any of the details which his Majesty's Government have repeatedly asked for as necessary to identify and trace the occurrences complained of, makes it difficult to investigate them. The following facts have, however, been ascertained in regard to them:

"MacNiff Horticultural Company, New York—It is stated that the shipping documents relating to perishable goods for this firm were removed from the New Amsterdam, Costredijk, and Rotterdam. The mails on these three ships were removed for examination on February 10, February 17, and February 25, respectively. The mails from the New Amsterdam were forward again, part by the Cedric on February 17 and part by the Lapland on February 25; the mails on the Costerdijk were forwarded by the Lapland on February 25; the mails from the Rotterdam were forwarded, part by the Cameronia, sailing March 4, and part by the Cedric, sailing March 8.

It was not until March 22 that a note was received from the United States Ambassador, inclosing a copy of a letter from the MacNiff Horticultural Company, and stating that the company anticipated difficulties of this kind in regard to their shipments, the first of which was due to arrive about the beginning of March.

Complaint Came Too Late

"The possibility of preventing such losses to neutrals was considered by His Majesty's Government immediately on receipt of the Ambassador's note and on April 14 a reply was sent to His Excellency, offering to place a special censorship staff at ports of call in order to examine separate mail bags labelled shipping documents and to reforward such documents by the same ship without unloading them with the rest of the mail. It will therefore be seen that when specific complaints of this kind are made action has been taken immediately to prevent damage to neutral interests, and the loss sustained by the MacNiff Horticultural Company, which His Majesty's Government much regret, was due to the specific complaint not having reached his Majesty's Government in time to enable them to apply the new system to this firm's shipments.

"Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh.—The Government of the United States appear to insinuate that the delay on this company's mail to Christiania was directly connected with the fact that a British competitor obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering. His Majesty's government are astonished that such an insinuation should be made. They are the more surprised at it as the complaint from the Underground Cable Company clearly appears not even to have been adequately examined.

"The contracts alluded to are presumably those recently made by the Christiania municipal electric works. Out of seven contracts placed by these works, of which His Majesty's Government has record, five were allowed to American firms and only two to British firms, and, in spite of the extremely dangerous nature of consignments of copper to Scandinavia, in view of the German attempts to obtain that article through contiguous countries, His Majesty's Government went out of their way to take all possible steps to facilitate the dispatch from the United States to Norway of the goods necessary to execute the American contracts, including 205,000 kilograms of electrolytic copper wire, 10,800 kilograms electrolytic copper, 12,000 kilograms of copper tubes, and 10,800 kilograms of copper sheets and bars.

Quote Dates Against Complaint

"Of the two orders placed with British firms one small one was placed in February 2, 1916, and the other for a large amount on April 8, 1916. In this latter case the call for tenders was issued on February 14, the date specified for closing being noon on March 30, and the British firm tendered on March 17. As the first direct inward-bound mails from the United States for Scandinavia on ships passing around the north of Scotland removed for examination by the British censorship were those on the Hellig Olav, which called at Kirkwall on March 28, it is difficult to understand the assertion made by the United States Government that owing to the detention by the British censorship of the Standard Underground Cable Company's tender a contract was awarded to a British competitor, and in the absence of further details it can only be concluded that the American company's tender never passed through the hands of the British censor or that it related to a contract which was not awarded to a British firm.

"Money Order Lists.—This complaint must be left for consideration in the final reply of the Allied Governments, as it involves questions of principle on which consultation between these Governments is still in progress.

Mails from the Medan.—The facts stated in the United States note are correct, except that it is not made clear, though it is the fact, that the neutral mail bags removed from the Medan were all sent on by February 12, and that the 182 bags lost in the Macklenburg were without exception for enemy destination. American trade or correspondence with neutral countries was, therefore, affected by the loss of the Macklenburg, and the loss of the mails destined for enemy countries was due to the illegal sowing of mines with no military object by the enemy themselves.

Says Charges Are Not Supported

"It will be seen that these specific complaints do not support the general charges against the efficiency of the British censorship which the Government of the United States have put forward in their note. His Majesty's Government will always be ready to explain in detail the working of the censorship, as there is nothing in regard to it which they desire to conceal. His Majesty's Government desire to emphasize most strongly the fact that they have had many instances of complaints against their censorship which on examination proved to arise from the wrong direction of letters, the irregular sailings of neutral mail boats, such as the Dutch boats during the week following the sinking of the Tubantia, and from other similar causes entirely outside the control of His Majesty's Government and often directly due to the action of their enemies. They are obliged, therefore, to disclaim responsibility for occurrences complained of until they have first been given the opportunity of investigating such occurrences in detail.

"July 20.

"Page."

Massachusetts Machine Gun Troop at Practice on Mexican Border

This photograph shows Captain Burger of Massachusetts directing the work of a machine gun on the Mexican border. Captain Burger is pointing to a target in the distance upon which the gun is being aimed.

CALLS PART OF 1888 CLASS

France Summons to Colors Men From 47 to 48 Years Old

Paris, July 18.—The Government has called to the colors a part of the class of 1888—that is, men from 47 to 48 years of age, except those in munition factories, and for the present, farmers and farm laborers who are now busy with the harvest.

Expert workers of various sorts of the class of 1888 had already been called, some months ago.

GOMPERS ON STUMP TO OPPOSE HUGHES

Scores Republican Candidate For Decisions While On Supreme Court Bench

Washington, August 10.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had taken the stump to oppose the election of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for president.

In his opening speech Mr. Gompers attacked the decision written by Mr. Hughes in the Danbury or United Hatters' case while an associate justice of the supreme court. In this decision Mr. Hughes held that in boycotting the hat factories, the employes had violated the Sherman law.

In this case heavy fines were imposed on the labor leaders who were found guilty of having restrained the trade of the hat factories.

Other decisions written by Mr. Hughes while on the bench were also attacked by Mr. Gompers. The veto of the full crew bill by Mr. Hughes while governor of New York state was also denounced by Mr. Gompers.

Bad English Signs To Vanish From Japan

Tourist Bureau To Correct Merchant's Announcements For Foreigners

Tokio, Augsut 11.—Foreigners in Tokio are to lose one of their principal sources of amusement, if plans of the Japan Tourist Bureau, announced yesterday, are carried out. The Bureau has decided that the English signs and advertisements on Japanese signboards and show windows are a poor advertisement for Japan in the eyes of tourists, and has begun to remove or correct the English words that have caused so many good laughs.

Mr. Ikuno, manager of the bureau, says he is anxious to remove any cause of annoyance or inconvenience to foreign visitors in Tokio. He includes beggars and dirty "matchbox" houses in the category of things objectionable, but says it will take more time to remedy these troubles.

But as for the signs! There should be no delay in correcting these, he declares, and officials of the bureau trained in language schools are now writing the English as it should be "writ." It is admitted that the work is tedious and will take a long time.

In Kyoto the municipal authorities examine the English signs before the merchants are allowed to display them. This plan has been suggested for Tokio.

The tourist bureau has made a number of suggestions to the Government Economic Commission for attracting tourists to Japan and entertaining them while they are here. According to official figures, 7,933 foreigners visited Japan during the first six months of this year, an increase of 1,569 over the corresponding period last year. The war is believed to be one cause for the increase. Hotel managers and railway officials expect a large influx of tourists this fall.

DOCKYARD STRIKE IN JAPAN

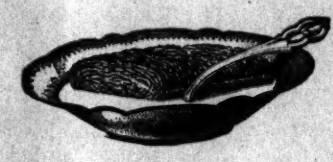
Tokio, August 16.—About one hundred and seventy employes of the Yokohama Dock Company went on strike yesterday, demanding among other things a raise of 10 per cent in their wages, better working conditions and the reinstatement of two of their number who had been discharged. From a quarrel over the discharge of a workman who had taken a holiday without leave, the strike has grown to large proportions and the strikers are now holding out for a long list of demands.

Officials of the company assert that the strike is the outcome of intrigues among the workers, and that the strike has been timed to come at a time when the company is rushed with orders. The company is disposed to grant some of the conditions of the workmen, but it is unlikely that the affair will result in a victory for the strikers.

SHREDDED WHEAT

The Perfect Food

Ready-Cooked Ready-to-Serve



Nature has placed within the wheat berry every element needed by the human body to build muscle, bone and brain and to repair worn-out tissue. The result is, that for four thousand years the human race has regarded wheat as the staff of life.

SHREDDED WHEAT is made from whole wheat which has been thoroughly cleaned then steam-cooked, shredded, and baked in the form of a biscuit.

SHREDDED WHEAT may be served with hot or cold milk or cream, and seasoned to taste with sugar or salt. It may also be served in combination with fresh or preserved fruits.

Crispness is restored by heating in the oven. The crisp shreds encourage mastication, making Shredded Wheat a perfect food for growing children.

In packages, containing two biscuits, 7 cents (Mex.) per package.

Four for 25 cents: Twenty for $1.00

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SHANGHAI

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Freshest and most up-to-date stock in town. Prices low.

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★ Star Garage ★

'PHONE WEST 197

$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire

$3.50 per Hour

Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire

$4.00 Per Hour

Minimum Charge $1.00

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

JUST UNPACKED

Per. S.S. Glenlogan and S.S. City of Durham

A fine selection of the

Latest Ties for Autumn Wear

All from the leading Manufacturers of U. S. of America and Great Britain.

Inspection Invited

at

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway (opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

Have a "Turkish A.A."

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.

Made of Carefully blended Grades of Turkish leaf,

Finely Flavoured Cigarettes Of a High Standard

News and Views in the World of Books

Buddhist Attitude On Preparedness

An interesting work has just come from the presses of Bangkok, Siam. It is "The Buddhist Attitude Toward National Defence and Administration", and a careful reading of the book reveals all the interesting things one might expect to find from such a title. It was written in Siamese by His Holiness, Prince Vajiranana Supreme Patriarch of the Kingdom of Siam. It was translated into the English by no less a personage than the King of Siam.

The message originally was prepared as a special allocution pronounced on the anniversary of the natal day of the King. The Siamese monarch, a scholar and the first disciple of the Supreme Patriarch, thought so well of the document that he prepared the English translation for print in addition to sending it broadcast to his Buddhist subjects.

The Royal translator says in his foreword; "All that it is intended is to give the foreigner practical insight into some of the ideas which really constitute the teaching of Buddhism as approved by the Supreme head of the Church of Siam."

The teaching of the Lord Buddha were little understood in Europe and America thirty or forty years ago when the Pali Text Society and distinguished Oriental Scholars began to investigate and translate ancient works on Buddhism. Sir Edwin Arnold's Light of Asia also did much to give the European World an insight into the life and teachings of the Tathagata. The object of the Allocution is to give some idea of the Buddhist attitude with regard to national defence.

The words of His Holiness are "Therefore, war must be prepared for, even in time of peace, otherwise one would not be in time and would be in a disadvantageous position towards one's foe." The Dighavu Jataka is quoted giving the story of the Kingdoms of Kosala and Kasi, the one with a fewer number of fighting men, arms, accoutrements etc., succumbing to the other which was better prepared. An utterance of the Buddha with the following meaning is also quoted: "As towns that are situated on the borders (of a state) must be prepared both inside and out, so be ye prepared likewise. Let not any opportunity escape you for those who have let opportunity pass by will be completely full of sorrow (as) in hell."

Reference is then made to the time when all citizens of Siam were warriors up to the time when the civilian class came into existence and multiplied in numbers till the warrior class became few. His late Majesty greatly reformed the Army and His present Majesty has shown great vigilance in these affairs, promoting the welfare of the Army, improving the Navy, founding the Wild Tiger Corps, in order to teach civilians the practice of war, fostering in boys the Warrior Spirit by initiating the Boy Scout movement. His Holiness attributes to His Majesty the desire to turn the people into warriors as of old thus providing another instance of the policy of governance.

A discourse upon justification of self-defence, nay, even war when it threatens a nation and the co-relative question of administration, a right construction of which is the modelling of self-defence itself, is a matter which comes at an opportune moment and will be of interest to all Buddhists who almost number half the population of the World.

The allocution ought to once and for all dispel from the minds of those who possess but a superficial knowledge of the tenets of Buddhism all doubts as to the duty of a Buddhist sovereign in the matter of the protection of his kingdom and his people.

JAPANESE IMPRESSIONS

The Spirit of Japanese Art. By Yone Noguchi. Wisdom of the East Series. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co.

One who would move not too grotesquely among the screens and and lacquers from Yedo, upon whose shelves are the books of Lafcadio, whose neck is bound with the cravats of Yamanaka, should take heed unto the British-American Japanese, formerly known and cherished as the poet Yone Noguchi, and unto his significant little volume on "The Spirit of Japanese Art."

It is a volume worthy to take its place beside Mr. Noguchi's earlier exposition of "The Spirit of Japanese Poetry," and it is therefore with particular verve that he declares "poetry and atmosphere, but not mere style and purpose," to be the constant aims of the art of his native land. He bears out this thesis vaguely in a series of impressions concerning the epoch-making personages in the art of Japan: Koyetsu the calligrapher and designer, and his friends the chirographers Sambakuin, Konoye, and Shokado, Jozan and Enshu the tea-master. There is the painter of screens and bowls, Kenzan; the lover of seraphic geishas and princesses, Utamaro; the the landscapist, Hiroshige, more English, he declares, than Japanese, whose testament to art only fifty years ago was in the words: "I leave my brush at Azuma and go on the journey to the Holy West to view the famous scenery there."

If the English of Professor Noguchi is sometimes intricate as his native basketwork, and the reasoning oftentimes rather in the Fourth Dimension, one may, at least, be sure of the spirit and enthusiasm of the author, even if it may be too great and divine to be always subject to English parsing.

GRASP OF THE SULTAN

The Grasp of the Sultan. Anon. With Illustrations by W. T. Benda. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 (gold) net.

Some of the mysterious veils that shroud the Sultan's harem have been lifted in this romantic story by an anonymous author who seems to know whereof he speaks. And although he speaks in the terms of an engrossing and thrilling romance many of the details and customs of the Sultan's village are portrayed.

Burton Adams, in reality Lionel Deguerney, was an outcast from his distinguished English family. Through traveling in the valleys of life he came to long for the heights. It was Arthur Manlove who, meeting him in Constantinople and remembering his former love for Lionel's mother, showed him the way to a new life. Curiously enough the way led through the schoolroom of the Ottoman Imperial Princes. For Arthur Manlove, to whom was due whatever efficiency the navy of the Sultan possessed, was a trusted friend, not only of the Sultan but, more important, of the Sultan's head eunuch, Lala Sheddin.

The head eunuch is the most interesting character in the book. It is he who seems to rule the palace through intrigue and through power. His duties are many, not the least being to keep an army of eunuchs from envying him and a greater army of women from hating him.

But he had one weakness and he develops another. He loved, as might a father, Kizatesh, the favorite wife of the Sultan and the mother of his youngest son, Bayzaret. And he grows to love Lionel, the English tutor.

Kizatesh was the Sultan's favorite because she did not love the Sultan and would not claim to love him. The Sultan, thinking to win her love, stole from her Bayzaret. Baby as he was—only 4 years of age—there grew a strong bond of sympathy between him and his English tutor. And this bend naturally extended to the mother, who looked to the tutor to educate her son to be a gentleman.

After one forbidden sight of her beauty Lionel became her slave.

He helps Lala Sheddin foil the Sultan's attempts to force Kizatesh's love—foil it by means of magic and superstition only possible in a Sultan's harem. Through love of her—whom he had seen but once—he refuses to leave the village, although Arthur Manlove, fearful for Lionel's life, makes him the most tempting offers and even in his extremity kidnaps him for a few days.

Through a series of episodes with ever increasing suspense the story moves to a thrilling and moving denouement.

To be sure, one finds it rather difficult to reconcile the character of Bayzaret with his age, but as the story is one for Summer hammocks this is not a knotty difficulty.

Three New Books About The War

What the War is Teaching. By Charles E. Jefferson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1 Gold.

War and Civilization. By J. M. Robertson. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1 Gold.

The German Soul: Its Attitude Toward Ethics and Christianity, the State, and War. By Baron Friedrich von Huegel. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1 Gold.

Here are three books that deal philosophically, and more or less from the religious standpoint, with the world war in its relation to Christian civilization. The three men who write the books look at their subject each from a viewpoint widely differentiated from the others. Dr. Jefferson, well known in New York City and elsewhere as the eloquent pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, endeavors, in "What the War is Teaching," to find in the conflict a chastening lesson for the Church and for all modern civilization; such a castigation, indeed, for the outraging of moral law as will cause the aching and humbled world to be willing to guide its conduct hereafter by rules and principles more Christian.

Mr. Robertson has been for ten years a member of Parliament and one of the workers in the Inter-Parliamentary Union which has endeavored to bring about a closer and more friendly understanding between the nations represented in its membership. He is a student of politico-historical subjects upon which he has written several books, as also upon subjects connected with religious philosophy and literary criticism. Some years ago he made a lecturing tour in the United States.

His discussion is devoted largely to an analysis of the moral bases and qualities of German "Kultur" and to an inquiry into the effect it would have upon civilization if it were to force a wider acceptance of itself. He belongs to the English Free Thought cult, of which Bradlaugh was the leader.

Baron von Hugel received his title from the Cathplic Church. Of German and Scotch parentage, he was born in Italy, where his father was in the Austrian diplomatic service, and has lived the greater part of his life in England, where he married an Englishwoman. He has long been a student of religious and philosophical subjects and has written much upon them. He wrote "The German Soul," believing that his own German heritage of mental and spiritual qualities would enable him to understand the good in it, while his British qualities and long residence would keep his point of view objective and impartial.

Thus the three books represent an American, an English, and a half-German examination of the cultural phases and effects of the war from the viewpoints of a Protestant, a Free Thinker, and a Catholic.

Dr. Jefferson denies with emphasis that there is any truth whatever in the contention that any war is inevitable or necessary, even the world war of which that statement has been made so many times. "Men are free," he declares, " and they can end war when they will." Men have changed their minds about other evils which once were thought necessary, such as slavery and torture of prisoners and killing of witches, and abolished them, to the good of mankind. So he has faith they will some day change their minds about war, and he looks upon this present conflict as a scourging of the nations by an offended God to teach them the moral lessons they have refused to learn and make them willing to change their minds upon that question as they have upon others.

"Europe," he says, 'has never hated war, and that is the chief reason why she is now bleeding at every pore. To scores of Europe's exalted thinkers war has been a necessity, a school of virtue, a mother of all blessings." He takes up the human qualities war is supposed to develop in men and in nations and shows that war does not develop them, that they are there all the time, and that to think it necessary to prove their existence by the tremendous costs and losses of war is as foolish as it would be to burn down cities or introduce a plague in order to show how brave and heroic men and women can be under the stress of necessity.

The duty that lies before all forward-thinking men and women of the present time, Dr. Jefferson thinks, is to endeavor to change the old, false beliefs as to any possible good coming from war that cannot be secured in some less evil and costly way. Especially does this duty lie upon the Christian minister. "The supreme task of the Church in the twentieth century," he declares, "is to bring religion into international life. It is for the leaders of the Christian Church to do what they can to baptize international politics into the name of Jesus. The question of national armaments is a religious question. It is also an economic question, a sociological question, and a political question, but fundamentally it is a religious question." The supreme lesson which the great war is teaching, the lesson which the United States must heed, is that "armed peace is a delusion, a scourge, and a proved failure," and "every moral teacher in America ought to do what he can to rub that lesson into the minds of men." Of the three great historic scourges, famine, pestilence, and war, the first was killed by commerce and the second by science. But not both of these together are equal to the task of killing war. "Only religion," he decides, "can kill war, for religion alone creates the new heart."

Baron von Hugel explains in his preface that the two papers which comprise his book are the result of his studies into the relations, "in the actual nature of things," between, in the first place, general ethics and Christianity, and then, and particularly, between such general ethics and Christianity on the one hand and the State and war on the other. He thinks that territorial expansion in Europe of any one race over another markedly different has become "a moral wrong and a political mistake." As for colonial territorial expansion, he feels sure both that "official Germany is determind to achieve it, and also that she has never shown any aptitude to rule natives with any advantage to those natives, nor, indeed, any serious perception of the need for such results as the sole decisive justification for such expansion."

His inquiry and argument throughout the two articles are on religio-philosophical lines and in a temper that is calm, gentle, kindly, and to the last degree objective and judicial. There is a long, comparative study of the "German soul" and the "British soul," the virtues and defects of both nations, that is so searching, comprehensive, and utterly impartial, the sort of thing from which only can true illumination come, that it deserves the widest reading. It ought to be fruitful for Americans as guidance for the development of their own soul.

In his last pages he insists upon the power of "vision" within the German soul, and declares that Germany will be likely to redeem herself, only "by absorption in another, a nobler and more adequate vision, truly expressive of her own noblest self." The idea that Baron von Hugel here reaches by philosophic reasoning gives a curious sanction to one of H. G. Wells's scientific forecasts in his recent book, "What Is Coming?" and also, to a certain extent, to the somewhat similar, but also widely different, rainbow dream of Walter Wellman's "The German Republic."

BRITAIN'S INDIAN ALLIES

The King's Indian Allies. By St. Nihal Singh. Numerous illustrations. London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd. 7-6 net.

Apraiseworthy effort is here made to put the world into closer touch with a country that is even in this day of travel but little understood. A singular glamor has always overspread the land of the Orient it has been both exaggerated and underrated, but not appreciated at its true value. The author of this careful historical volume is deeply in earnest in his effort to correct prevailing errors and establish a better understanding of the Government and customs of a country which has changed and progressed sensibly in the past two decades. He says:

"Not to know of the experiments that the Rajahs are making in uplifting humanity, in some instances establishing their own precedents rather than following the lines laid down by other administrators, is to miss much that is of engrossing interest and of vital importance to the progress of our race."

We see these rulers in a different light after attending to this recital of their difficulties and their efforts toward the reform and improvement of their subjects. They are not only very human, but practical and efficient, instead of being creatures of romance. And modern India is a place where people dwell in a humdrum sort of way, beset by the same troubles and inspired by many of the same ideals as their Western neighbors.

The book is somewhat curiously divided into two parts, which, nevertheless, overlap, since any division of the history of a country into what relates to the social and statical conditions must be rather artificial. Part I. is entitled "The Rajahs." Part II., "India of the Rajahs." The first aims at dealing with the political aspect of the country, the second with the social life. There is less of logical sequence than one could desire; but in his honest wish to omit no statistical detail which might be of use to the British reader the author has crowded his pages with matter irrelevant to the average reader.

A curious naivete is here and there apparent, in his allusions to the women of India, about whom he cannot divest himself of old-fashioned conceits. It gives him satisfaction that they are now permitted the privilege of education along with "backward classes, Mussulmans, and low castes." He lays stress upon the fact that the queens are often highly cultured, progressive, and actively benevolent, even while maintaining the conservative habits of their country in veiling themselves from the public. But to do him entire justice, the author intrudes his personal opinions but rarely. He imparts much information, gives valuable statistics, and leaves scarcely any interesting subject relating to Indian life untouched. The paragraphs are all labeled, which adds to the accessibility of the material, although somewhat destroying the beauty of the text. Taking at random three titles appearing together, a critical taste might desire different disposition of them: "Liberty of the Press," "Manufactures," "Vulgarization of Taste." It smacks of the cheap encyclopaedia, and the importance of the subjects deserved more than the cursory treatment of a single paragraph each.

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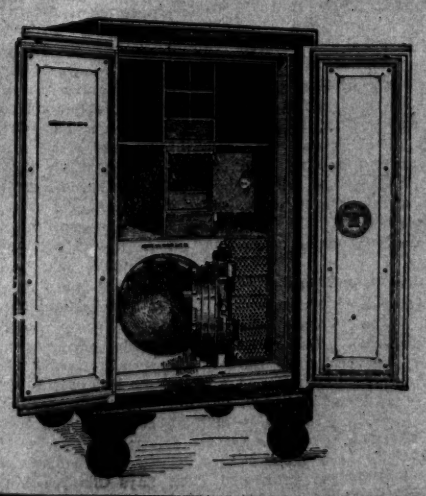


RED AND BLUE SOX NINES ARE BILLED FOR TODAY

Holliday Will Take Turn At Pitching in Hope of Changing Reds' Fortunes

The Red Sox and the Blue Sox will meet at the Race Course diamond at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the fourth game in the three-team series. The battery will be, for the Reds, Holliday and Woods, for the Blues, Swan and Rasmussen.

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Perc't.
Blue Sox	2	0	1,000
Red Sox	0	1	000
Honolulu	0	1	000

Schedule

Blue Sox v. Red Sox, Today, 5 p.m.

Pitcher Tinkum has been added to the Blues' twirling staff.

Rasmussen was elected Captain of the Blues at a meeting last Thursday evening.

Shortstop Morrison has been suffering from a bad elbow for the last week but may be out again for the Blues this afternoon.

Lawn Tennis

Lancastrian Handicaps

On the courts of the Ewo Textile Sporting Club, yesterday, A. Cheetham and R. W. Hindle won the final of the gentlemen's doubles in the Lancastrian Association's lawn tennis series, beating H. Cheetham and D. Leigh, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. The losers owed 15.

The games were more noticeable for consistency than brilliancy, lengthy rallies being the order, which tended to sustain interest. Honors in the contest went to Leigh, who was good all round and was assisted by a very safe partner. However, their opponents, taking full advantage of their lead, played for safety first, which brought them success.

Gentlemen's singles.—The second semi-final will be played this afternoon, R. W. Hindle meeting F. S. Ward, who owes 15, for the honor of playing D. Leigh.

Water Polo

The swimming members of the Shanghai Rowing Club turned up in force last evening to take part in, or to witness, the last water polo practice the Club were to have before their classic contest with the International Swimming Club next Saturday night. There were pretty nearly enough men present to have four teams and two games, but it was decided to hold one match only.

The sides were:

Blues:—E. G. Barnes; M. B. Mathews and N. G. Beale; I. A. Macdonald; B. G. Wilson, E. McIntyre and W. J. Gande.

Whites:—F. R. Gabbott; F. S. Ward and T. W. R. Wilson; R. W. MacCabe; L. P. O'Driscall, E. A. Brodie and E. T. Nash.

Whites attacked the shallow end goal in the opening moiety and Nash soon put them one ahead. MacCabe netted two more and Brodie added a fourth before the whistle announced half-time. The only time Blues got past Gabbott's sterling defence in this first half was when Beale was left all alone, unmarked, near the Whites' citadel and, receiving the ball from a rebound, banged it through.

Half-time score:—Whites 4 goals; Blues 1 goal.

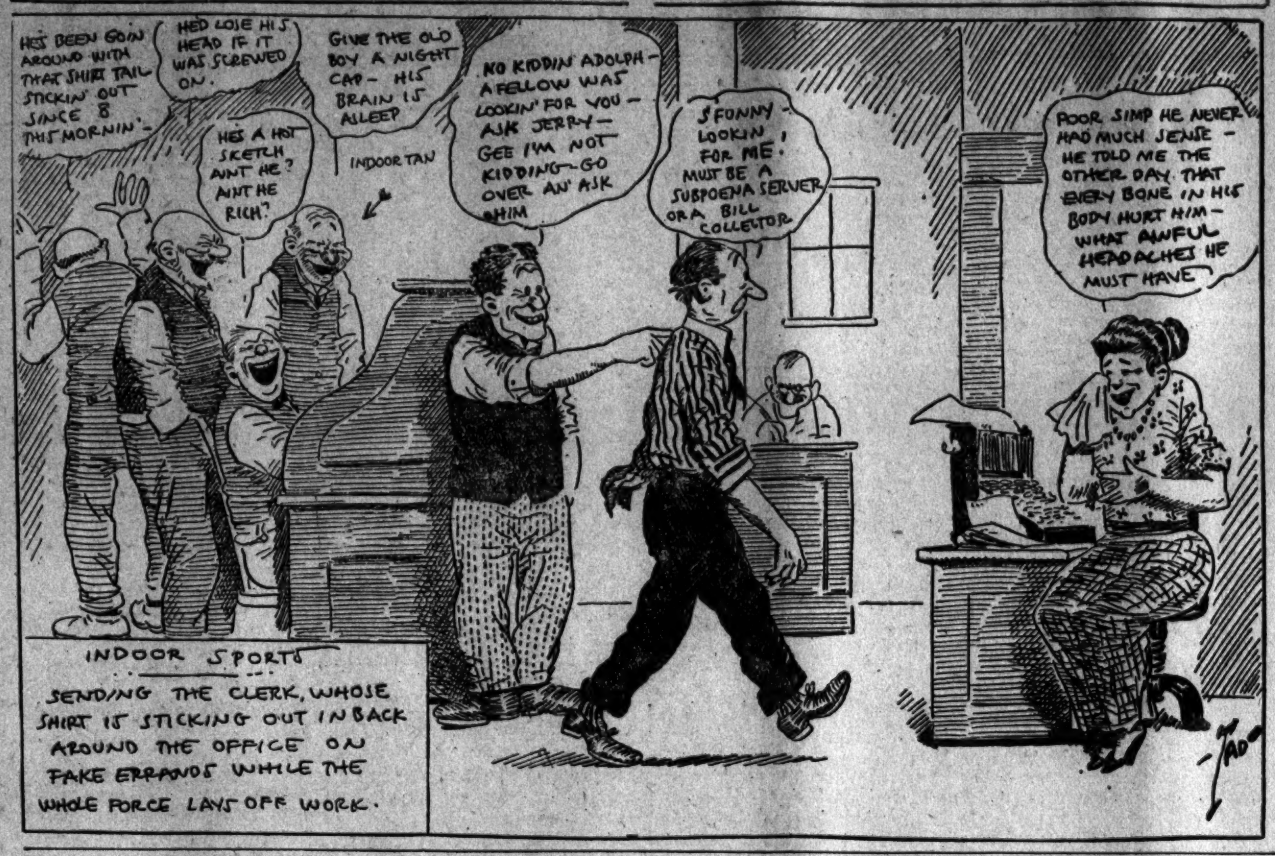
In the second period, though now defending the larger goal, Whites were far better off than their opponents in the matter of combination, some of the *concerti* between O'Driscoll and MacCabe being particularly successful and it was only the reliability of Barnes that stopped their running up an even greater score. As it was, MacCabe scored twice in this half and Brodie once, while Macdonald and Beale netted the ball once each for Blues.

Final score:—Whites 7 goals; Blues 3 goals.

Mr. H. N. Olsen officiated as referee in his customary capable manner.

The following six will represent the Rowing Club in the flying squadron team race versus the International Swimming Club tomorrow night, for the famed "China Weekly" Challenge Cup:—E. A. Brodie, T. W. R. Wilson, K. Mansfield, J. Tippin, J. Brown and B. G. Wilson. Reserve, W. J. Brown.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


HE'S BEEN GOIN AROUND WITH THAT SHIRT TAIL STICKIN' OUT SINCE 8 THIS MORNIN'-
HED LOSE HIS HEAD IF IT WAS SCREWED ON.
HE'S A HOT SKETCH AIN'T HE? AIN'T HE RICH?
GIVE THE OLD BOY A NIGHT CAP- HIS BRAIN IS ASLEEP
INDOOR TAN
NO KIDDIN ADOLPH- A FELLOW WAS LOOKIN' FOR YOU- ASK JERRY- GEE I'M NOT KIDDING- GO OVER AN' ASK HIM
S'FUNNY LOOKIN FOR ME! MUST BE A SUBPOENA SERVER OR A BILL COLLECTOR
POOR SIMP HE NEVER HAD MUCH JENSE- HE TOLD ME THE OTHER DAY THAT EVERY BONE IN HIS BODY HURT HIM- WHAT AWFUL HEADACHES HE MUST HAVE
INDOOR SPORTS
SENDING THE CLERK, WHOSE SHIRT IS STICKING OUT IN BACK AROUND THE OFFICE ON FAKE ERRANDS WHILE THE WHOLE FORCE LAYS OFF WORK.
TAD

Browns Set League's Record With 11 Wins

New York, August 1.—Nemesis disguised as the once lowly St. Louis Browns, has apparently overtaken the Yankees at last, for as Fielder Jones' crew rushes on to its league record with eleven straight victories, the Yanks slip deeper into the mire of third place.

The Dodgers, however, with a double victory in The National League while the Braves fell back, are still farther ahead of the field today. Playing with the same infield which won pennants in 1911, 1912 and 1913, the Giants have won six straight on their home grounds, more games than they won thruout the first two months of the campaign there. Standings, including today's games;

American League

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	54	40	.574
Chicago	55	42	.567
New York	53	43	.552
Cleveland	51	44	.537
Detroit	52	47	.525
Washington	49	45	.521
St. Louis	48	49	.495
Philadelphia	19	71	.202

National League

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	54	34	.614
Boston	48	36	.571
Philadelphia	49	38	.563
New York	45	43	.511
Chicago	44	49	.473
Pittsburg	39	49	.443
St. Louis	43	54	.443
Cincinnati	38	57	.400

American Association

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Kansas City	61	41	.598
Indianapolis	56	44	.560
Louisville	55	45	.550
Minneapolis	52	48	.520
Toledo	49	47	.510
St. Paul	48	48	.500
Columbus	38	56	.404
Milwaukee	36	66	.353

Western League

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omaha	59	34	.634
Lincoln	55	39	.585
Des Moines	46	48	.489
Sioux City	46	49	.484
Denver	44	50	.468
Topeka	44	50	.468
Wichita	43	52	.453
St. Joseph	39	54	.419

Lawn Bowls

Rink Championship

The final of the Shanghai Rink Championship will be played at 3.30 next Saturday afternoon, on the ground of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. The players are:—

G. McMurdo	J. Burnside
R. C. Aitkenhead	G. McCallum
A. M. McGregor	J. Shaw
F. Ferrier	A. A. Malcolm

Special seating accommodation is being arranged for and tickets, costing $1.00 each (in aid of the Shanghai Wounded Fund), can be obtained from the secretaries of the various clubs.

JAPANESE BUY MOTORS FOR RUSSIANS IN U. S.

Huge Order for Aeroplane Engines Placed By The Mitsuis

San Francisco, July 20.—Through the New York office of Mitsui and Co., the "Japanese Rothschilds," the Russian Government has placed a huge order for aeroplane motors These motors are being built by the Hall-Scott Motor Company in Berkeley.

This information, which sifted through carefully guarded official channels yesterday, gained added significance in the light of recent developments pointing to a new commercial alliance between Russia and Japan.

M. Yasumoto, a young Japanese engineer attached to the New York office of the Mitsui Company, quietly came to San Francisco several weeks ago, tested the Hall-Scott motors, gave them a technical verdict, and is now supervising their construction, at the rate of about two a day.

It is understood that the Russian Government is paying approximately $1,500 apiece for the engines and that the contract totals several hundred thousand dollars.

At the offices of the Hall-Scott Company, and at their plant at Fifth and Snyder streets, Berkeley, information regarding the deal was withheld, although it was admitted that the engines were being built for the Russian Government.

The motors are shipped as fast as they are completed, the planes being built in Russia. They are 125 horse-power, the largest aeroplane motors now practicabie.

Yasumoto admitted that the contract was a large one, but refused to give the exact amount. He said:

We are handling aeroplane contracts not only for the Russian Government, but for several other governments.

It was learned that the placing of the order followed an unsuccessful attempt of the United States Government to procure a 400 horse-power motor for six huge, double-engine planes. Silas Christofferson and other aeroplane builders were consulted in this quest, but none could deliver the motor.

Presidential Mandates

Chen Yi-ting is appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Chao Chung-pan is appointed Superintendent of the Tsin-Hai Customs in place of Wu Hsi who is permitted to resign owing to his illness.

Obituary

Mr. David Main

The funeral of the late Mr. David Main took place yesterday evening at the Pahaienjao Cemetery, and was attended by a large gathering of friends. Among the chief mourners were Messrs. T. and J. Main. The Rev. Dr. J. Darroch conducted the ceremony and the following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers: Mr. C. Almeida, Mr. J. R. Burr, Mr. C. W. Cunningham, Mr. C. S. Morita, Mr. W. E. Wilson, and Mr. H. J. Ambrose.

Beautiful wreaths were sent by Miss Wade, Mr. T. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor, Mr. F. J. Brand, Miss Brand, Mrs. Kate Wood, Mrs. R. B. Allan, Mrs. and Miss F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Abbass and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Thompson, Mrs. Swenson and family, Mr. S. R. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mr. W. C. Bowern, Miss Bowern, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bowern, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamlin, "Tim, Tom and Long Tom," Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Logan, Mr. W. J. Ambrose, Mr. H. J. Ambrose, Mr. J. H. Logan, Senr. Mr. J. P. Way, Mr. S. F. Young, General Office Staff of the Shanghai Waterworks, Mr. A. C. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lewis, Mr. G. Bell, Mr. A. F. Ollerdessen, Mrs. Richards and family, Mr. and Mrs. V. Vizennovich, Mr. B. C. Sethna, Mr. R. Harris-Purcell, Mr. A. J. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Youngson, Mr. and Mrs. K. McKelvie, Mr. T. Wigton, Mr. R. Brandt, "Jean and Charlie," Members of the Shanghai Recreation Club, and the Directors and Staff of the Shanghai Waterworks. In addition there were numerous wreaths without cards.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. G. B. Grieve, from shore has gone 3rd engineer on the Kwangtah.

Mr. J. Morgensen, 2nd officer on the Kweilee has resigned.

Mr. C. J. Fisher from shore has gone 3rd officer on the Kweilee.

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WEATHER

Rough weather to the south of Japan. North-east to north-west breezes to the south of Shantung. Variable winds in the north. Fine weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 24, 1916

Wisdom for Home Rulers

(New York Times)

BEFORE the war a good many people regarded David Lloyd George as a brilliant demagogue, a perfervid orator, a politician swift to trim his sails to the popular wind, an agitator, a sort of self-made Welsh Gladstone. The war has tried him, found him not wanting, mightily enhanced his reputation when so many golden names have turned to tinsel. It has revealed in him a genius for administration and action, a tremendous practical, fruitful energy. It has sobered and deepened his speech, once so personal and rhetorical. It has shown him as a man equal to the bitter work of this time, a well-poised, solid figure in the ruck of politicasters who strut and fret in Lords or Commons. And he is become a wise counselor. His course on the sorry squabble between some of the Unionists and the Nationalists proves that once more. And he gives wise advice to the Nationalists, now that his achievement in bringing John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson into the same boat has been interfered with by that type of aristocratic density, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne.

After all, what is the portentous controversy about? An affair of words, a mere matter of language. Why break up what was only a provisional settlement of the everlasting Irish question by getting hot about the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties? There can be no permanence to an avowedly temporary arrangement. Let the six Ulster counties stay out till they are willing to come in. As Sir Edward Carson said last week:

"Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win if you can; she can be won by good government."

Let the Home Rulers show that they can be trusted to rule wisely. Let them disappoint the predictions of their opponents. Home Rule has long been a bugbear. Prove that it is not dangerous or foolish. Demonstrate its moderation, its regard for the minority. Surely, an Irish Parliament in dealing with Irish affairs cannot be more unstable, more fertile in interested and ambitious personal opposition, less subdued by the uncertainties and perils of the hour than many non-Irish members of the British Parliament have shown themselves to be. And with what consistency can the inveterate foes of coercion wish to coerce Ulster into their Dublin Parliament? Why not accept such measure of home rule as is granted, and make such use of it as will impress the Ulster recusants and their sympathizers across the Irish Channel? And why not remember now that, as Mr. Lloyd George says, "the Unionist leaders, who had fought for a lifetime against home rule, had for the first time in history accepted home rule for five-sixths of Ireland"? Not the whole, a compromise; it is the English habit, and Mr. Redmond and his friends will do well to yield to it.

The second detail of disagreement, the amount of Irish representation in the British Parliament, seems entirely negligible. The whole business is or was to be settled finally in Parliament within a year after the close of the war, and all the Irish members will be summoned to the Parliament of settlement. To worry now about the decrease of Irish representation is superfluous. There was never any intention of bringing up the subject of a decrease until the dissolution of the present Parliament, which was to sit till the war ended. In its successor the full Irish membership will have its say and its votes. Ample protection for the future, five-sixths of home rule immediately. The Nationalists yield nothing permanently, gain much temporarily. The gain is worth taking and trying. The opportunity may not occur again. Momentous, pressing national and imperial problems, economic, financial, political, social, will engage the attention of the British people after the war. "New conditions will have arisen," Mr. Lloyd George warns his Irish friends. "How can any man guarantee what the sentiment of this country may be on the question of home rule for Ireland?"

Coming from an old friend of home rule for Wales and Ireland, the warning should be heeded. We hope it will be heeded by Mr. John Redmond, a gallant, engaging, and loyal figure, whose long and recently heightened responsibilities, difficulties, and perplexities the world appreciates. May he not make the great refusal!

Correspondence

An Appeal

7, Bund, Nagasaki, Japan.
August 19, 1916.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear sir.—If you will kindly insert the enclosed "appeal" in your columns I shall feel greatly obliged. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Yours faithfully,

R. JENKIN,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.
Nagasaki Episcopal Church.

The Appeal

The Trustees of the Nagasaki Episcopal Church, owing to the collapse of the roof and the virtual destruction of the building on the 7th inst., find themselves confronted by a task of no little difficulty, viz., to rebuild the Church on the spot hallowed by half a century of sacred associations.

The building was erected in 1862 by the Rev. C. M. Williams, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America (afterwards Bishop in Tokio), assisted by the offerings of the community and a donation from the British Government. This last source being no longer available, and there being no endowment or reserve funds, it remains to make a very earnest appeal to the foreign community who, we feel sure, appreciate the advantages afforded by the presence in their midst of regular Anglican services. The amount required for rebuilding, using the old walls, has been roughly estimated at Yen 1,500. For an entirely new building at least Yen 4,000 would be required.

We trust that many former Nagasaki residents, now living elsewhere in Japan or in other parts of the world, who cherish grateful recollections of the Church, will readily rally to our help in its restoration.

Subscriptions or promises should be forwarded to Mr. R. Jenkin (Hon. Sec. and Treas., Nagasaki Episcopal Church), 7, Bund, Nagasaki.

J. TWIZELL WAWN,
Chairman.
A. B. HUTCHINSON,
Archdeacon.
R. F. INMAN.
E. R. S. PARDON.

Nagasaki, August 18, 1916.

My English Lad

By James Church Alvord

Goldenrod and asters flaunting by the highway,
Silver birches bobbing in a merry dance,
Flocks of geese high-honking, reed birds piping my way;
Once again September weaves the old romance—
But my heart is wandering down white roads of France.

Half-hid flames of apples through green leaves are peering,
Shattered burrs of chestnuts prickle on the lea,
Yonder, past the hillcrest, yellow pumpkins leering
Mock an angry squirrel who pouts and scolds at me—
Darkly sleeps my dear love, dead beyond the sea.

On this dusky runnel launched me last September's
Crinkled leaves of maple, each a scarlet stain,
Smoldering through the black boughs sunset burned to embers,
As he turned and kissed me, thrice and thrice again—
Never shall I know the spot where he lies slain.

Tale Of Cow Shows How Zemstvo Works

(By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, July 12.—(By Mail).—This is the tale of a cow. Believers in the transmigration of souls would do well to read it because it relates how Bossie, good and gentle, lost her life on the Russian battlefield and came back to it again as a pair of boots.

Likewise the story explains one of the thousand and one activities of the Zemstvo Union, a Russian citizen organization composed of the plain people and gentry and how it is backing up the country.

Bossie, among a large number of cattle grazing along the Russian battle-front, met her death one fine morning by being too close to an Austrian shell when it exploded. There were so many dead cattle that the General Staff felt it a pity to let all the hides go to waste, so the attention of the Zemstvo Union was called to the matter.

And the Union went into the hide-skinning business.

Hides make leather and leather makes boots, being one of the articles with which the Zemstvo is helping equip the army. So the Zemstvo decided to open a tannery of its own.

But tannin was scarce and hard to get. Russia had depended upon Germany for practically all her chemicals and the war had cut off tannin along with most everything else of that nature.

About this time the Government called the Zemstvo's attention to a tannin factory down near Kiev, idle since hostilities began. Among the specialities mobilized by the Union are the Russian chemists, so some of these were sent down to open up the tannin works. They did. Instead of an output of 10,000 to 12,000 poods (a pood is 36 pounds) per month as turned out by this factory in peace times, the Zemstvo workers made it yield 18,000 poods or a 50 per cent increase.

The tannery took care of the hides collected by the Union and Bossie's skin soon became the best quality leather. To a Union boot and shoe factory it now went, there to be transformed into as solid a pair of boots as soldier ever trod in.

Came Back as Boots

Thus it happened—or might very well have happened—that a young trooper, splendid in his new boots, stood by a certain old shellhole near the Russian front a few months later. If they pinched him a bit he blamed it on their newness; he never guessed it was Bossie adjusting herself to her new conditions.

From dead cow on the battlefield to new boots on the same field, the cycle was complete. So works the Zemstvo.

Up to the end of last year the Zemstvo Union had provided the army with $5,000,000 articles which it had made or collected, plus ten million articles for its own use such as linen for hospitals, shirts for patients, etc. Among the articles were 724,000 fur coats; 493,000 felt boots; 770,000 pairs of gloves; 782,000 pairs of socks—articles made by poor workers on Union orders, or workers connected with the Co-operative Societies mobilized through these organizations.

Several hundred thousand articles are needed, at once, say, at the front. The regular industries making these articles have their hands full and cannot take on any more business. The Zemstvo steps in, and because it reaches out into the far places of the Empire, because it knows by name every workman and every little shop in the land, delivers the articles short off. It divides the order hundreds of times, farms it out in little batches, to small shops and even private cottages, and the miracle is performed.

In Moscow alone 10,000 poor women—widows and wives of soldiers principally—are permanently on the Union's pay-roll. Together with the Co-operative Society 36,000 women of Moscow are thus regularly employed.

Members Receive No Pay

But the members of the Zemstvo receive no pay. It is all for Russia. Their time and their labor are voluntary contributions, prompted by patriotic motives.

Prince Lvov, of Moscow, and a member of the Duma, is the Zemstvo Union's president; M. Alexeyev, also of Moscow, is secretary, while Peter Struhve, well-known to American University men, is the Petrograd man.

Over 15,000 specialists and organizers are in the field and back in the interior. There is nothing they are not doing for the army and the volume of work taken upon their shoulders seems ever to increase. Some 2,500 separate and distinct Zemstvo Union institutions are now in operation, on one front line including 160 hospitals, 40 ambulance corps, nine dental parlors, 121 medical and feeding stations combined, 225 single feeding stations, 16 laundries, 20 disinfecting plants, 14 disinfecting brigades, 21 advance hospital brigades, nine inoculating groups, 19 barber shops, 30 machine shops, 18 homes for refugees, 50 sanitary trains, innumerable storehouses, barracks, refugees' tea and coffee lines, dormitories, baths and what not.

On one front it is feeding 152,000 refugees; on another 100,000, while on the south-western sector alone there are 70 free food stations where no hungry person is turned away empty of stomach.

The Zemstvo has outgrown what it began by doing. It has taken on infinitely greater shops. It started humbly in village and country and is now doing work of Empire-wide importance. It did not need this distinction. Its bigness has been thrust upon it.

Wants To Fight But In The U.S.A.

James Bracy, Black, Of Po'ts-mo'th, Doesn't Care for Foreign Legion

By Fred B. Pit

"You all is Americains, isn't ye?"

It was a very plaintive query, indeed, and I turned from the automobile in which I had ridden into La Valbonne, the headquarters of the Foreign Legion, to see a small and very black negro in the uniform of the French army watching me anxiously.

"Yes," I replied, "we are Americans. Are you?"

"Yassuh," said the negro. "Je suis Americain. Parlez vous Anglais? Ah comes f'om Po'tsmo'th, Vahginia. Mah name is James Bracy, suh, James Bracy, B-r-a-c-y. Is yo' got dat name right? Perhaps yo' wants to write it down?"

James was not martial. He was feline. He was like a small kitten, playing around, begging to be scratched behind the ears.

"How do you come to be here?" I asked.

"Ah come in a grand ship to Bordeaux, wrastlin' hosses," he replied, "an' when Ah got there, there wasn't no way to git back, so Ah 'listed."

"How long ago was that?"

"Eight months, suh."

"I suppose you know Norfolk, James."

"Norfolk?" exclaimed James. "Why, of co'se Ah knows Norfolk. Ah comes from Po'tsmo'th."

"And Old Point Comfort?"

"Suh?"

"Old Point Comfort, Chamberlain's Hotel, Fortress Monroe."

"No, suh. Ah don't know none of dem."

"But if you come from Portsmouth and know Norfolk, you must know Old Point. It's only eight miles away."

"Aw-h," said James, "you means Hampton Roads. Why, yassuh, Ah knows Hampton Road. Ah sailed outtah Hampton Roads when Ah come heah."

James crept a little closer, and became confidential. "Does yo' all reckon America is goin' to git into de wah?" he asked.

"Do you want America to come in?" I queried.

"Yassuh," he said eagerly. "Yassuh, Ah suo' does want America to come into dis heah wah."

"Why?"

"Cause," he replied, "ev'ybody roun' heah says if America comes in we all Americains 'd be 'matically released an' could go home. An'," he added, pleadingly, "Ah sho' would like to weah some clo'es again—some reg'lar clo'es. Dose heah ain't clo'es, rightly speaking', an' Ah sho' would like to weah some clo'es again, suh."

"But don't you want to fight the Germans, James?" I asked.

"Yassuh, yassuh," he said. "Yassuh, Ah wants to fight de Germans. But Ah wants to fight 'em at home. Ah sho' wants to lick de Germans to a frazzle. Ah wants to fight 'em to a finish. But Ah wants to do it in de United States of America. Ahse eager to fight de Germans. Dey ain't nobody moh eager'n Ah am to fight de Germans. But Ah wants to fight 'em in Po'tsmo'th, Virginia, wheah Ah knows de countory an' de people an' Ah can fight 'em right."

"You must have had some experience already, James," I said. "You have been in the Legion eight months; you must have done some scrapping."

"Oh, yassuh," he replied. "Ah done right considahbul scrappin'."

"What part of the front have you been to?" I asked.

"Ah ain't been to de front," he said. "Theah's a couple of other fellahs an' me scraps aroun' heah a whole lot. Sometimes we wrastles an' sometimes we scraps, but mostly we scraps."

We had gone to La Valbonne to see the American members of the Foreign Legion who were still at the depot, and I asked James if we would see him in the squad.

'No, suh," he said, "Ah ain't goin' to be in it."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Ah heahd yo' all was comin'," he explained, "an Ah went to Sergeant Bouligny an' Ah says to him, Ah says, salutin', 'of co'se: 'Sergeant,' Ah says, 'when de gemmuns comes to see de Legion, Ahse ready, when yo' is. Yo' can call on me,' Ah says.

"But Sergeant Bouligny comes from New Orleans, an' he looked at me an' he says: 'We don't need you,' he says, an he turned 'roun' an' walked away. Ah reckon it's cause Ah'm cullud, so Ah come ovah heah to ask yo' if yo' all thinks Mistuh Wilson is goin' to do anything 'bout de wah so we all can go home."

A Police Psychopathic Laboratory

Part of the Prison Problem Might Be Solved by Testing the Offender's Mentality Before He Is Sentenced

By Waldemar Kaempffert
Editor Popular Science Monthly

A psychopathic laboratory is to be established in Sing Sing by an energetic and enlightened Warden. The press applauds. At last an intelligent, scientific effort is to be made to segregate the mentally defective, the drug habitues, and the diseased.

Almost simultaneously the City of New York abandons a similar laboratory established for the study of delinquents before they are tried and sentenced. Not a voice is raised in protest.

No-one can doubt the crying need of psychological research in Sing Sing. But if every large city had diagnosed the mentality of its offenders before trial, after the abandoned New York plan, there would be little occasion for a scientific investigation of Sing Sing's inmates. Sing Sing's laboratory will help to solve Sing Sing's problem. It will not lighten the burden of the police, of the courts, and of society.

It is difficult to understand why Commissioner Woods abolished the police psychopathic laboratory that he himself established. The expense incurred was almost negligible. At the head of the laboratbry was Dr. Louis E. Bisch of Columbia University, a respected, competent, experienced psychiatrist, a recognized authority on feeble-mindedness. The achievements of the director and his assistants in a few months during which they worked at Police Headquarters were impressive.

The folly of abandoning the police psychopathic laborafory and the need of it appear abundantly from the records made. Out of a total of 450 cases only 205 proved to be normal. The rest were feeble-minded, insane, psychic, constitutional inferiors, diseased, drug fiends, alcoholics, epileptics, and the like. In other words, over 50 per cent of the delinquents examined, all selected from the police "line up," were cases for the asylum or the hospital and not for the prison.

How fully the courts appreciated the work of the laboratory follows from the wise use that Judges made of it and from the manner in which they treated offenders who had been reported upon by the laboratory. Indeed, the courts seem to have valued the psychological analyses made more highly than the head of the Police Department. Out of the 450 persons studied by Dr. Bisch only 119 were committed to penal institutions. The rest were taken into custody by their own people, discharged, released with suspended sentences, fined, reprimanded, deported, or delivered to other authorities. Instead of throwing defectives ruthlessly into prison, a proceeding which is unfair to the defective, unfair to the inmates of the prison, and unfair to society (in so far as a defective falls a ready prey to habitual criminals of superior intellect, and practices the arts he learns from them on society after his release), an effort was made to mete out substantial justice.

Dr. Goddard, whose studies of feeble-mindedness and its relation to hereditary criminality have become almost classic, states that "at least 50 per cent of all criminals are mentally defective." A wise Warden of Sing Sing recognizes the fact and does something. A New York Police Commissioner also recognizes the fact, takes the proper step to deal with the criminal rationally, and then repents. Surely the records speak for themselves, both as to the competency of the laboratory workers and the results obtained.

We are still living in the Dark Ages, criminalogically speaking. The guilt or innocence of an offender is determined by the very barbarous method of appraising the damage that he has done and crudely attempting to fix the motive or causative factors. Only when the culprit is manifestly abnormal or rich enough to plead and prove abnormality will the courts recognize the fact that the commission of a crime must be preceded by a thinking process and that criminality cannot be weighed apart from mentality. The criminal law classifies homicides and larcenies into artificial "degrees," a relic of the old common law. It should appraise criminals as thinking human beings instead. We want more knowledge and less law. Prisons will always be necessary. But to stuff them with offenders who have never been mentally examined in an effort to ascertain whether or not they are curable alcoholics or drug fiends, or whether they should not be kept in an institution for the mentally defective, perhaps permanently, is not the way in which the problem of crime will be solved.

New York must re-establish its police psychopathic laboratory. The sooner it does so the sooner will the frightful conditions that prevail in our prisons be relieved, and the sooner will the Legislature provide much-needed institutions for feeble-minded criminals. So long as New York and other cities refuse to provide psychopathic laboratories, so long will the infamies of a Sing Sing flourish. An outbreak of infantile paralysis is fought with all the resources of medical science by the Department of Health. A plague of crime, far more serious because it is ever with us, is allowed to devastate the community, and the Department of Police abandons the only method of coping with it effectively. Why?

Missouri Candidate for Movies

(Cass County Leader)

A one legged tramp pulled off quite a stunt at the Commercial Street crossing of the Missouri Pacific when, balanced on his one leg, he deftly threw his crutch into a box car of a rapidly moving train and nimbly dived after it. He made a good jump too, and landed safely in the car. It was a trick not one man out of 500 even with two sound legs would try.

A Missouri Financier

(From the Higginsville Jeffersonian)

I. O. Banks is the name painted on a rural mail box outside of Higginsville.

Settling a Dispute

Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale told the following story at a recent dinner, in New York:

"Literary disputes are interesting if properly conducted. Too many of them, however, are suggestive of the Shakespearian dispute in Tin Can.

"Professor Bill Billus of the Tin Can Dancing Academy delivered a lecture in the Lone Hand Saloon, and in the course of his argument recited "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck,' a gem, he declared, from Shakespeare's 'Othello.'

"But an interrupter arose and strode forward.

"'I am a Boston gent,' said the interrupter, and I certify that no Shakespeare never wrote that piece.'

"'Friend,' said Professor Billus gently, 'I can convince you that he done so.'

"'Convince away,' said the Bostonian sceptically.

"So Professor Billus led off with his right foot and followed up the argument with a brass cuspidor, falling, in a subsequent clinch, on top.

"'Who writ that piece?' he shouted as he pummelled his opponent steadily.

"'Shakespeare,' the Bostonian answered in smothered tones from underneath.

"'Are you sure?' asked the professor.

"'Dead sure,' was the reply. 'I seen him do it.'"

Mr. Slevin's 'Good Day'

(From the New York Railways Employees' Magazine)

One day when Mr. P. A. Slevin, assistant cashier, had finished his lunch, he absent-mindedly picked up an umbrella which belonged to a lady sitting at the same table. The lady made a strenuous objection and Mr. Slevin, with many apologies, returned it to her. Later in the day he attended the company's auction sale of lost property.

One of the first offerings was a bundle containing twenty umbrellas, which was knocked down to him for $2.60. Proud of his purchase, he started off with it to take a subway train for home and planted himself in a seat which happened to be directly across from that occupied by his female friend of the restaurant episode. Eying his bundle she blurted out:

"My, but you must have a good day of it!"

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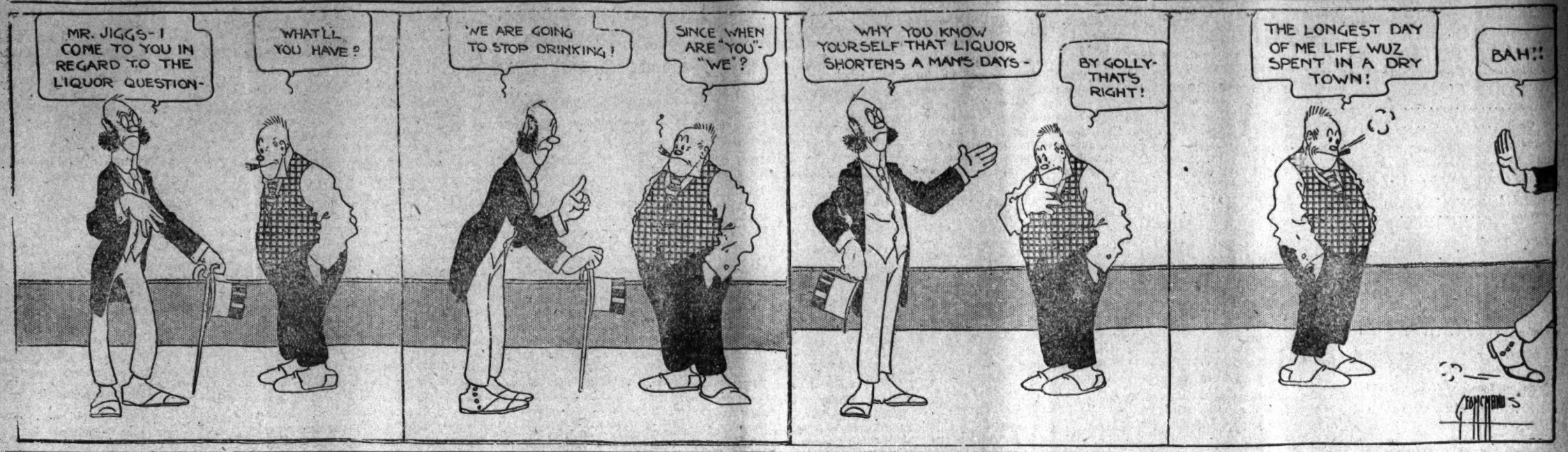
MR. JIGGS-I COME TO YOU IN REGARD TO THE LIQUOR QUESTION-
WHAT'LL YOU HAVE?
WE ARE GOING TO STOP DRINKING!
SINCE WHEN ARE "YOU"-"WE"?
WHY YOU KNOW YOURSELF THAT LIQUOR SHORTENS A MAN'S DAYS-
BY GOLLY-THAT'S RIGHT!
THE LONGEST DAY OF ME LIFE WUZ SPENT IN A DRY TOWN!
BAH!!
GEO MCMANUS

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Being Oneself

By Charles F. Thwing
(President Western Reserve University)

A singular notion it is that anyone can permanently deceive others in respect to his real character. The notion is both common and persistent. Youth is inclined to believe it. Age is not entirely free from the false judgment. The ignorant accept it easily, and the wise need to remind themselves of the self-revealing qualities of genuine character.

One may act a part, but it is a part only, and not the whole, of oneself. The mask cannot be worn all the time. Counterfeit coins pass current for a while, but they finally come to the scales of the mint and are cast out. The lying witness discloses his lying in ways of which he knows not. The fraudulent practitioner cannot long hold out.

It is also important to learn that any attempt to be other than oneself is not only useless deception but it is also weakness in one's character and ineffectiveness in achievement. One is never too strong in himself, but to try to be other than himself results in declension indeed. It stands for the minus and points on toward the minimum.

Nature never designed one to be other than he is. If she had designed, she would have made him that other in the first place! Nature is the great creative, as well as the most conserving, force.

The true philosophy lies in accepting oneself as one is: Byron with his lameness, Lamb with his stutter, Faucett with his sudden gun-made blindness. Let each make the most of himself under the conditions. Let cotton threads remain as cotton threads. Most useful are they. Let them not attempt any unsuccessful imitation of silk strands. If conditions are inevitable, to seek to overcome them is waste. If conditions are changeable, and ought to be changed or removed, the removing may be a part of life's duty.

"I have done the best I could with the stuff which nature gave me," said Jean Paul Richter. That is all that is required of the poorest and the weakest, and that is required of the richly endowed. With all the triumph consists simply in being oneself.

Heads Win

By Herbert Kaufman

Fortune flirts with fools, but abides with wise men.

If you don't know her ways you can't detect her wiles.

Speculation produces about a hundred bankrupts to one millionaire—the hundred expect to be hit by golden lightning and the other grows rich collecting fees for the privilege of waiting for the accident.

Professional gamblers of all kinds exist through people who take chances. It's the one thing that they personally never do—their success depends upon ability to eliminate risk. They never count on the run of the cards.

Wall Street occasionally allows a lamb to fatten on its slopes. If a limited few weren't permitted to eat a little grass there would be no bellwethers to run bleating off to the pastures where the muttonheads flock and lead new victims to the slaughter.

On the other hand, there are far-sighted, shrewd calculators who can analyze conditions and figure the forces that produce them. It isn't extraordinary that people who read barometers should be able to provide against storms or anticipate the coming of sunshine.

Anybody who plays cards by their spots must win from idiots who try to read the backs.

The only stock market luck is bad luck, and that's simply an alias for bad judgment.

A person who won't employ his head must expect to put his foot in it.

Any man who kept track of European events could have foreseen the tremendous and continued demand for copper and the increased earnings of the mining corporations. Their securities were bound to grow more valuable with the continuation of the war.

If there ever was an explicable and manifest certainty this was one.

Here's the secret of the stock market—"in every toss-up, *heads win.*"

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Amontillado dry pale	3.25	"	"	"
M. P. demi doux	3.50	"	"	"
XXX Extra gout anglais	5.00	"	"	"
Malagas				
One star	1.75	"	"	"
Two stars	2.50	"	"	"
Three stars	3.50	"	"	"
Madeiras				
One star	2.00	"	"	"
Two stars	2.50	"	"	"
Three stars	3.50	"	"	"

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 23, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.93
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1918
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11¼—Tls.	6.80
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....$	9.43
Peking Bar .....Tls.	347
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....31 3/16d.	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476½
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-11¼
London	Demand	2-11 5/16
India	T.T.	218¾
Paris	T.T.	411½
Paris	Demand	412
New York	T.T.	69⅞
New York	Demand	70
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	72½
Batavia	T.T.	169

Bank's Buying Rate

London .....4 m-s.	Cdts.	3 7/16
London .....4 m-s.	Docy.	3 5/16
London .....6 m-s.	Cdts.	3 13/16
London .....6 m-s.	Docy.	3 13/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		426½
New York .....4 m-s.		72⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

41—Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.47
" " 1—Marks†	3.66
Sold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.50
" " 1—Rupees	2.48
" " 1—Roubles	2.50
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 23, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Trams "B" Tls. 88.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.95
Consolidated Tls. 4.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.25
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 7.05
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25
Chengs Tls. 4.00
Repah Tls. 1.65

Direct Business Reported

S'hai Gas 6% debs. Tls. 93.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.00
Padangs Tls. 16.00
Semambus Tls. 1.80

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 23, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Pahangs Tls. 2.12½ Sept.
Kotas Tls. 11.85 Sept.
Kotas Tls. 12.00 cash
Wharves Tls. 84.75 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.05 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 1.80 cash
Chengs Tls. 4.00 cash
Senawangs Tls. 18.50 Sept.
Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.30 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.10 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.12½ Aug.
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash

Direct

Senawangs Tls. 17.60 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.90 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.35 cash
Senawangs Tls. 18.25 cash
Dominions Tls. 13.60 cash
Dominions Tls. 13.75 Aug.
Almas Tls. 13.75 cash
Almas Tls. 14.00 Aug.
Pahangs Tls. 2.10 cash
Tebongs Tls. 26.75 Sept.
Padangs Tls. 16.50 cash
Karans Tls. 16.50 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.95 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash

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Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 11.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul. $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed.. @	122/115
Smoked Good Ribbed. "	113/110
Smoked Fine Plain... "	114/105
Smoked Good Plain... "	101/100
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed "	115/107
Unsmoked Good Ribbed "	102
Unsmoked Fine Plain. "	111/105
Unsmoked Good Plain. "	—
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin..... "	121/116
Good Pale Thin..... "	118/111
Good Pale Blanket.... "	115/111
Good Brown Blanket.. "	109/108
Fine Brown ..... "	115/108
Good Brown ..... "	109/101
Good Dark ..... "	99/ 73
Barky ..... "	88/ 40
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed.... "	87/ 64
Loose ..... "	74/ 46
Sheet: Cupwashing .... "	105/ 90

London quotations:	s. d.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.	2 4¼
Fine Pale Crepe	2 4½
Catalogued for sale (about 558 tons) .....Pcls.	9,376
Sold (about 412 tons)...Pcls.	9,927

The influence of reports of an advancing market in London was felt at our auction this week, when some 550 tons were offered for sale. At the outset yesterday bidding was rather slack, and everybody seemed to be sounding his neighbours. After a while conditions improved. The demand was very good for nearly all grades. Fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet reached $119 and $120 respectively. The average for both grades was about $118. Plain smoked Sheet as well as lower grades of Crepe and Scrap were well competed for and prices show a slight increase all round. Native Sheet were offered in quite large quantities, but a number of lots were withdrawn on account of high limits.

The auction was continued this morning and in sympathy with London the tendency was firm. Fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet sold freely up to $121 and $122 respectively, and the improvement was general for all grades. Prices of $115 to $110 were paid for native Sheet, and some lots which were bought in yesterday changed hands privately at these limits.

	s. d.
Banks' buying rate on London .....3 m/s.	2 4 25/32
Banks' buying rate on London .....demand	2 4⅝
Banks' buying rate on New York ....demand	56 7/16

(Meyer and Measor.)

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 22.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	£59¼
Cheques on London at Paris Frs.	28.14
T. T. on London at New York ...	$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	319/16d.
Market rate of Discount	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F.G.F.	11.90d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	6.90d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot	9.09d.
Plantation Rubber September	2s. 4½d. paid
Deliveries China Silk	74 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	47 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	73 bales

Tone of Tea Market Quiet.

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Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly Cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—We have had a rather featureless week in the Cotton market, with an extreme range of fluctuations of about 3 mace per picul in favor of bears with a general tendency slightly downward, due to absence of enquiry from local mills generally. The American market has been rather bullish and an advance of 49 points is recorded on the 21st instant, and from cables to hand the National Ginners Association report that the condition of the crop is 71 as compared with their report of 74.8 given last month. This makes the crop the lowest on record for the last 7 years and naturally grave anxiety is felt in the Textile trade and the market both in Bombay and Osaka is consequently excited. The local market however is rather quiet and more or less on the easy side, and prices are purely nominal.

New Crop.—Outlook continues flattering indeed and a few transactions are reported for October-November delivery, both in Tungchow and Shanghai Cotton at prices slightly above the current rates of Old Crop Cotton. Present quotations of Chinese Cotton today, appear to us to be rather reasonable and purchases made on this scale would. in the long run, doubtless prove profitable, more especially when we take into consideration that Imports of Indian Cotton will be somewhat restricted and that Japan will, from all appearances, be a large buyer on the Chinese market. Tone of the market, Quiet.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	11.85
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal..	6.75
Price of Mid-Americans....	8.91
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	8.86

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. Oct.	14.77
Price of Mid-American. Mar.	14.95

Tone of market, Firm.

Indian Market:—

(December-January shipment)

Broach	55
Hinganghat	53½
Yoetmal	52
St. F. Bengal	45½
Akola and Nagpur	49½

Strong.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 22.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£ s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	110 10 0
American Electrolytic 90 90% Copper f.o.b.	127 0 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. ...	29 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask)	17 15 0
Tinplate, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales	31s.
Muntz Metal, f.o.b London or Liverpool (less ½%)	14¾d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	169 5 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	51 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	170 5 0

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 22.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot, 2s. 4d. Paid
October to December, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Firm.
Last Quotation, London, August 21.
Spot, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 4¾d.
Buyers, 2s. 5d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market, Firmer.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet...2s. 3½d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe .....2s. 4d.
Market good, tendency firm.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

After touching 31 5/16d. the London price of silver has recovered to 31 7/16d. i.e. 1/16d. lower than last week. During the week shipments of sycee value Tls. 2,500,000 have been made to Bombay and London. The drop to 31 7/16d. was no doubt due to news of this shipment, but the recovery of the silver market, notwithstanding the actual despatch of such a large amount of silver from Shanghai, points to a firm silver market. The heavy purchases of local speculators, mostly for October delivery, no doubt induced shipments of silver and our local rate for T/T on London dropped to 2/10 15/16d. on the 21st inst., but on the same day export paper appeared, and on the local speculators endeavoring to cover their purchases by re-sales of T/T on London, our rate recovered to 2/11d. and has since risen 1/16d. to 2/11 1/16d. at which our market closes with a firm tendency, the banks appearing as rather sellers than buyers of T/T on London. Our local stock of sycee at Tls. 29,800,000, is Tls. 1,920,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mex. $ at $21,410,000 is $260,000 down.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$737½ B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2.35 B.
Cathay. pref.....	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 17 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$125½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 69 B.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 84½ B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$83½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$81¼ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 75 B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65
Oriental.....	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 93½ B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtzepoo.....	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtzepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$111 Sa.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9½ Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall & Holts.....	Tls. 16¾ B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 38 B.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5.65 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16 B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 4 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14 B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8¼ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½
Kapayang.....	Tls. 32 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15¾ B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 18¾ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 16 B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¼
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.65 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8½ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1¼ B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2.05 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 7.05 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1. B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 25¾ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 88 Sa.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 25
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 281

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 22 was 114 tons."

UNRESTRICTED WAR BY U-BOATS URGED

Revocation of London Declaration Makes Germans Seek Revenge

MIGHT SHORTEN CONFLICT

Berlin's Decision Hinges Also On British Pressure On Neutrals

Berlin, July 18.—It is becoming more apparent here every day that the whole question of a sharpened submarine war will be revived in an acute form and will have to be thrashed out in full all over again when the Reichstag meets, if not sooner.

While the subteranean propaganda of the enthusiastic champions of a ruthless submarine war has never ceased, of greater significance is the fact that the abrogation of the Declaration of London by England caused even the moderate leaders of German public opinion to do some hard thinking as to England's motives and their possible effects in the long run. The result was that many thinking Germans who were formerly uncompromising opponents of the sharpened submarine war have been led to modify their views more or less, and in some cases they have come out openly for the resumption of the submarine war on its former scale if a careful reconsideration of all factors involved should indicate that it would be to Germany's best interests.

Four Factors Involved

This subtle and slow change that is creeping over a powerful bulk of moderate public opinion is due to the corresponding change in the four important factors that influenced the Imperial Government's decision to back down before President Wilson's ultimatum after the attack on the Sussex. These changing factors, which, far from continuing to weigh against the resumption of submarine warfare, are either negligible today or tend to favor the sharpened submarine warfare, were the whole question to be exhaustively reconsidered. One factor was the hopeful argument that if the submarine quarrel with America were satisfactorily settled once for all time the American Government would take effective action against the British blockade. But the fact that the American Government has not even taken any effective action against the seizures of American mails, let alone any strong action on its blockade note, has convinced both the German people and the moderate leaders of public opinion that little or nothing need any longer be hoped for from American action to break up the British blockade. Consequently, they say, this factor can be eliminated in future considerations of the advisability of resuming the sharpened submarine war. This conviction has been fixed by the revocation of the Declaration of London.

Another powerful factor that influenced Germany's peaceful decision last Spring was the consideration not only for America, but for other neutrals. As a result of the abrogation of the Declaration of London, should England's economic pressure on these small neutrals continue to increase, it is felt here that England's prestige and economic power would in time force these small nearby neutrals into an attitude hostile to Germany which might find its expression in the closing of these neutral borders against Germany. Whether such a neutral blockade of Germany resulted from neutral sympathy for or fear of England would naturally be immaterial to Germany. It is also realized that England's economic pressure might in time compel these neutrals to go even further than closing their borders against Germany. The logical conclusion is that if England's economic war, as possibly indicated by the revocation of the London Declaration, reaches a point where the practical benefits to Germany of neutral friendship vanish, this factor, which last Spring weighed heavily against continuing the submarine war and thus alienating neutral friendships, if not incurring actual enmity, may be eliminated in the not distant future.

Would Hasten War's End

Still another factor last Spring was the certainly that the submarine warfare would prolong the war by bringing America in, particularly in view of the earnestly entertained peace thoughts and the then possibility that President Wilson might seize the first favorable opportunity for offering mediation. Recent events have caused this factor to lose much of its convincement, and the belief that a sharpened submarine warfare is perhaps the only means of ending the war quickly is making daily converts.

Lastly, one of the most important factors last Spring was the feeling which many opponents of the submarine warfare had that the submarine, either for technical reasons or because a sufficient number of boats were not available, could not accomplish the economic throttling of England with absolute certainty. The last few months have seen a change in this factor too, in the direction favoring the resumption of submarine warfare in the old form.

It is said and believed in inside circles that if Germany is forced to resort to the ruthless use of the submarine this weapon can now accomplish all that was claimed for it, even by its enthusiastic champions.

It is still premature to venture to say how soon a decision will be made on the question of the free use of the submarine and what influence these changed or changing factors will have on the nature of the decision.

'Even U. S. Should Comprehend'

Berlin, July 17, (via London, July 18).—Eugen Zimmerman, General Director of the Lokal-Anzeiger, publishes an article today hinting at a possible return to the old method of submarine warfare, due to England's abandonment of the Declaration of London. He says that if England should succeed in making neutrals hostile to Germany, "even America should comprehend and appreciate the situation as it would be changed for the Central Powers and the conclusions they of necessity would draw therefrom. We can only strike a balance again of all political and military factors and choose what is most useful for Germany, what best secures German victory."

Berlin Not Impatient To Renew Diplomatic Relations with Britain

Charges Inconsistent Conduct In Attitude Adopted Toward Servia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 21.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: The German press comments on the recent utterances of Premier Asquith about the possibility of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Germany. The newspapers refer to Britain's attitude towards Servia after the dastardly murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga. They recall the fact that, after the equally dastardly assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and his consort, the British press unanimously expressed its disgust at the revolting crime.

British papers which are by no means Germanophile, like John Bull, did so explicitly. The present British Government, however, calls the same Servians heroes and defends the same people in the name of justice and humanity. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that Germany is not in the least impatient to renew diplomatic relations with a country whose statesmen and press show towards their enemy lack of discretion and manners unparalleled in the world's history.

The Charkov paper Yushnikrav publishes an interview of their Petrograd correspondent with a high Russian official, who stated that now was not the proper time for discussing the Jewish question. He added that the Minister of the Interior considers it impossible to allow the Jews to reside in villages or become state officials.

It is also impossible to change the present percentage of Jews admitted to middle and higher schools. The official declared it absolutely unthinkable that the Jews should be granted equal rights with others.

A German Black List?

The British and French press recently reported that Germany has also established a black list after the Anglo-French pattern. Thus, the Morning Post affirmed on August 10 that its correspondent saw a copy of this list. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung semi-officially states that these reports are absolutely incorrect.

The facts are as follows: Certain goods of which the exportation is generally prohibited by law can, nevertheless, be exported from Germany on special permission. This permission is obviously not granted for material sent to houses which use it in order to produce munitions and other war material for Germany's foes. This is, however, no black list in the Anglo-French sense, for even those houses are granted all facilities for trading in other goods with Germany.

Neutral houses working for the British and French armies are free to collect money in Germany and to dispose at will of accounts held in Germany. They may otherwise trade with Germany as they like to do. Nobody interfered when somebody wished to trade with such houses.

Britain has confiscated property of neutral houses which are on the black list and frequently sold it publicly. She excludes such houses from the law courts and does not permit them to collect money. She forbids the banks to pay them money. She prohibits all business with them, not only with British but also with neutral firms.

Thus is the black list "fragrantly directed against that of Britain's allies." Britain endeavors to bring the trade of the whole world under her control, not so much in order to harm Germany and her trade, as in order to protect by reckless means the British trade, which is no more able to stand the world's peaceful competition.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung concludes: "Germany has never taken measures comparable to the British interference with the liberty of neutral trade, which would be contrary to the law of nations."

France's War Preparations

The famous Danish essayist, Georges Brandes, whose controversy with William Archer attracted wide attention, has published an essay in the Copenhagen newspaper Politiken about the French preparations for the war. He quotes papers published in 1906 and 1907.

He says: "These papers proved plainly that the republic was a financial oligarchy, that three or four banks conspired and held the country's money. It was at their disposal and under their own administration, without their giving an account of it to anybody.

"They acted not in the country's but in their own interest and to their own advantage. This rule of the banks was no less absolute than the Russian rule. They survived everything because in each bank there was a *fond de publicite*, which was used for buying up the press. They partly paid for leaders to be published; partly for the papers' silence."

Brandes than reports about the German attempt in 1902 to establish a financial understanding over the Bagdad railway. Then the Franco-German Corporation was founded, whose President was Mr. Gwinner, of the German bank and the Vice-President Mr. Vernes, behind whom stood President Rouvier. A diplomatic understanding would have been the unavoidable consequence.

Jules Lemaitre, who had not yet joined the jingoes, expounded the past friendship with Germany. At this moment, King Edward VII appeared in Paris. Brandes was an eyewitness of his arrival. The crowds hesitated, as Fashoda was still remembered.

But when Edward left, Vernes resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Franco-German corporation and it was dissolved. Brandes recalls the famous council of French ministers which preceded Delcasse's much discussed resignation. Delcasse had told his colleagues that he had concluded a secret military convention with Britain and that Germany's isolation and the entrance into the war had been the aim of his diplomacy.

All this was done without the knowledge of Parliament and even without the knowledge of the Prime Minister and the other ministers. Brandes states that the military convention then revealed by Delcasse is exactly the same as the one used by Sir Edward Grey in November, 1912 and August 3, 1914.

Brandes adds about this council: "The meeting lasted two hours. When it was over, Delcasse was no more minister. He was unanimously removed by his colleagues, like a bomb before the explosion."

High Food Prices in Britain

New York, August 22.—The tremendous rise in the cost of living has aroused the entire British nation. According to a London despatch to The World, Britain is facing a black bread diet and a scarcity of meat. The eatables have become 65% higher in price and mass meetings demand from the Government measures for the reduction of prices of foodstuffs. A general strike threatened by the railway employees is one of the most disturbing causes of the increased cost of living.

The famous author Gorki has published an article in The American, dated from Petrograd, revealing the most scandalous conditions which prevail throughout Russia. He says that plunder, debaucheries and wild orgies are the rule everywhere. He declares that the scoundrels boast while shameless thefts by Russian functionaries prevail.

The statement of the British Under-Secretary for War, Lord Robert Cecil, that only false and exaggerated reports are eliminated by the British censor from despatches of the American correspondents in Berlin is ridiculed and proved to be absurd by the American correspondent Augustus Beach, who recently returned from Berlin. Beach, in an article in The American, quotes many instances showing how the British deliberately fanned the submarine crisis between Germany and the United States by suppressing Berlin news and despatches which would have allayed the tension here.

These despatches contained interviews and editorial expressions showing plainly that Germany did not wish war with America. The despatches telling the real truth about Germany are those most likely to be sequestrated by the British.

Seize Manila Mails

A despatch from Manila says that the Spanish steamer Legazpi, arriving from Barcelona, reports that the British authorities removed the mail for Manila for 30 hours.

The American editorially refers to the searching by the British in Hongkong of two neutral ships from the United States to Manila and to the partial confiscation of their cargoes. The only explanation is that some of the confiscated freight was consigned to German firms in Manila and the rest was suspicious.

The editorial says that Manila is just as much American territory as New York. It says that Britain has no more right to seize freight from San Francisco or from neutral ports to Manila than it has to send soldiers to seize freight in transit from New York to Chicago.

The German residents who are doing business in American territory are entitled to the protection of the American Government just as are the Americans themselves. In cases like these, it is the American sovereignty and the American flag which is insulted. There is no self-respecting government in the world which would submit to such outrageous scorn and abuse as a violation of its territory and sovereignty.

Another drastic illustration of the British interference with American trade is furnished by John Simon, President of the Southern Products Trading Company. Simon stated his company, which engaged in chartering ships for the trade with South America, found, after the publication of the British black list, none willing to charter its steamers, as the firm appeared on the list. Even the most reasonable prices were unable to induce buyers. They were forced to sell a steamer, which earned 90,000 dollars monthly, under market value.

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haipheng	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4493

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yusiu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Captal.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Athos from Yokohama:—Mr. J. W. Rice, Mr. Walter J. Pratt, Mr. L. Bliss, Mr. Yu Tsong-guien, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Narling and child, Mr. V. d'Oltingon, Miss M. C. Britton, Miss E. W. Graves, Miss L. J. Graves, Miss J. M. Graves, Mrs. F. R. Graves, Mrs. L. F. Pitle and child, Mrs. M. L. Richards, Mr. R. Plattner, Mr. and Mrs. K. Behr and child, Mr. L. F. Mathew, Mrs. W. N. Standring and child, Mr. C. E. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg, Mr. Morducovitch, Mr. Peacock, Mr. S. L. Martin, Mr. Geory Louis, Mr. C. E. Chedwich, Rev. J. M. Le May, Rev. Payen, Mrs. Dutton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Johns. From Kobe:—Mr. Gameau, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Strottoss and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Rev. and Mrs. Barton, Dr. Grant, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Chow and Mr. N. Oparin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mrs. Y. C. Worth and daughter, Miss N. McMullen, Mr. D. Jephon, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Mr. E. V. Newman, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley & 3 children, Mr. J. W. Ross, Miss R. M. Elwin, Mrs. Cotter and infant, Mrs. H. E. Pownall, Mr. E. M. Merrins, Mrs. E. M. Merrins, Miss Machintott, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Estess and child, Mr. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Dornell, Miss G. Chatlam, Mr. and Mrs. B. Anderton, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Calderwood, Mr. V. Strange, Mr. O. Thoresen, Mr. V. Hangelstrom, Mrs. Bick, Miss Anderton, Mr. Anderton, Mr. T. G. Boillie, Mr. D. Kershow, Mr. Gay Monwaring.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Miss E. D. Skipton, and Mr. van Rasandt.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Chinklang:—Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Andersen and 5 children, and Mr. S. E. Denby. For Nanking:—Mr. J. Gray. For Wuhu:—Mrs. Wallace and child, Messrs. S. J. A. March, J. Wallace, E. Block and R. L. Chenoweth.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. and Miss Graham and Mr. Szigetvar. For Chefoo:—Messrs. P. J. Wilson and E. Poutey. For Tientsin:—Mr. Stellingwerff.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Athos will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 24th

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-plays.
Tonight showing 5th and 6th Series
entitled:
"THE SUBSTITUTED JEWEL"
and
"A DOUBLE IDENTITY"
Four Reels.
The incident upon which this story is based was supplied by House Detectives of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, and the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest

Also the following comedies,
"POLIDOR FOSTER FATHER"
"HIS FIRST PERFORMANCE"
"FATTY'S RECKLESS FLING"
"RECREATION" *One Reel Chaplin Comedy.*

Commencing Monday, August 28
Special Engagement of
GORHAM and PHILLIPS
direct from America
"Dancing the Light Fantastic"
In Leg-Mania, Whirlwind and Acrobatic Dances

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 24th Aug., 1916

"Tricks in Bubble Blowing"

"THE BANDIT'S DAUGHTER"
Drama in Four Parts

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"A DOOMED HERO"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
ON
Thursday, August 24th
SHOWING
The Three Part Feature Film
"The Prisoner Of the Abyss"
AND
Selected New Comedies

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

August 24th
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 18 and 19

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 892

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For 24th Aug., 1916
For Thursday.

"FROM CIRCUS TO RACECOURSE" The three long reels of very interesting and sentimental drama in cinema colour.
"BRITISH GAZETTE" War Scenes
"THAT RAPID ERRAND" Comedy
"ON THE BANK OF THE LAKE" Scenery picture of India
"DREAM" Chinese comic picture

Cross Circle Seats ..... 30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 30	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
Sept 3		New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle etc	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 24	7.30*	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 2?	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	1.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	..	Kobe Yokohama	Portbos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Sept 8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 24	..	Durban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	..	London	Toyonashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 3	1.00	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Glenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 24	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 2?	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.S.N. Co.
" 25	D.L.	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	A.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2?	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 25	9.00*	Swato , Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 2?	10.00*	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	P.M	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 9	8.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 24	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Yochow		
" 25	D.L.	Newchwang	Wuhu		
" 25	8.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 25	5.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F
" 26	9.00*	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 26	0.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 27	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 27	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Kwenlin		
" 28	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	noon	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 30	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow,	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 2	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	P.M.	Vladivostock direct	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 24	M.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br	B. & S
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Kiangtsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 29	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.	CNCW
Aug 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.	NSCW
Aug 23	Hongkong	Kwangtee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 23	Chefoo	Irene	526	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 23	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Aug 23	Japan	Athos	7525	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Aug 23	Japan	Omi maru	2092	Jap.		NYKW
Aug 23	Japan	Justin				
Aug 23	Swatow	Kwangse	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 23	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co
" 23	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	3817	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	Hankow etc.	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Kobe	Penang maru	328	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	Dairen	Taisetsusan maru	295	ap.	Satoh Shokai
" 23	Swatow, Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	Seattle	Canada maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 23	Newchwang	Takeshima maru	973	Jap.	M.B. K.
" 23	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 23	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	Dairen	Sapporo maru	1565	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	Hankow	Wingsang	1577	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
Y T P D	Aug 15	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
Atreus	Aug.	2
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
Carmarthenshire	June	28
City of Lincoln	June	2
City of Vienna	June	17
Eurybates	June	24
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Kamo Mar	June	4
Katori Maru	June	18
Kashima Maru	July	2
Lycaon	June	9
Mishima Maru	July	16
Nellore**	July	9
Ningchow	May	27
Priam	July	18
Somali	Aug.	11
Suwa Maru	July	30
Tydeus	June	29
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	July	19
Magellan	June	22
Polynesien	Aug.	5
For Bombay		
Nankin**	July	24
Nore**	Aug.	21
Novara**	Aug	7
For Rotterdam		
Nippon	July	17
For Vancouver, etc.		
Beesie Dollar	Aug.	6
Canada Maru	Aug.	23
Chosen Maru	Aug.	20
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Itsukushima Maru	June	20
Kamakura Maru	Aug.	13
Mexico Maru	Aug.	2
Nanking Mar	July	11
Sado Maru	July	2
Shidzuoka Maru	July	24
For New York		
City of Naples	Aug.	23
Muncaster Castle	July	29
St. Bede	June	28
Toyooka Maru	July	11
Wakasa Maru	Aug.	24
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	July	19
Asia Maru	July	17
Hazel Dollar	June	27
L Luckenbach	July	27
Maricopa	Aug.	1
Manila Maru	June	28
Shinyo Maru	Aug.	9
Tenyo Maru	July	24
Yucatan	Aug.	21

**With English Mail

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Ajax		Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Aug 31
Demodocus	June 20	Sept. 3
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus	uly 22	Sept. 22
Glenartney	June 17	Sept. 3
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 22
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Knight Companion	June 8	Aug. 25
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug 28
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 6
Namur**	July 22	Sept 1
Neleus		Sept 29
Perseus	July 3	Sept. 15
Prosterilaus	June 16	Aug 30
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 14
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	July 27	Aug. 23
Empress of Japan	Aug. 24	Sept. 12
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Monte gle	Aug. 3	Aug. 23
Inaba Maru	July 22	Aug. 24
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Oran	June 28	Aug. 30
Egremont Castle	July 6	Sept 5
Pathan	July 6	Aug 30
St. Patrick	June 29	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Aug. 1	Sept. 7
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct, 5
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 1
Manila Maru		Aug. 27
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Strathardie		Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18
FROM MARSEILLES		
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 3
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Panama		Aug. 30
LEFT SINGAPORE		
Glenstrae	Aug. 17	Aug. 28
FROM CALCUTTA		
Shirala	Aug. 4	Aug. 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain Y. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 24th at about 12 o'clock midnight This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. N. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONK.—The Str Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet August 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Weihaiwei for Tsingtao and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur is expected to leave Singapore for Shanghai at daylight on Monday, the 28th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Foochow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4283	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 20	Hongkong	City of Naples	3714	Br.	S. Tomes	B I
Aug 22	Japan	Chosen maru		Jap.	A. T. Co.	9 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 22	Ningpo	Honglee	672	Chi.	Tuck Wo & Co	
Aug 22	Amoy	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 15	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 21	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 21	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 1	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 22	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 22	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lienhua	368	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Aug 20	Hankow	Lueuyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 17	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Aug 18	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Aug 21	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 22	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1383	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 20	Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 21	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Aug 21	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 21	Japan	Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Aug 21	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 22	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 22	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	TKDLW

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S.S. "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Sept. 25
" "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons Oct. 24
" "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Dec. 12
From Nagasaki to Manila
S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 16
" "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 14
" "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 3
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Queries On The War

(Answered By The New York Times)

Mexican Boundary

H. H. Empry.—Mexico's boundary line with the United States was fixed by the treaties of February 2, 1848, and December 30, 1853. The boundary begins at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Gulf of Mexico, follows the river for 113.6 miles, beyond El Paso, Texas, to the point where it strikes partallel 21° 47′ north latitude, and from there runs along said parallel for a distance of 100 miles, and thence south to parallel 31° 20′ north latitude; from there west along this parallel as far as the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River, twenty miles below the junction of its Gila; thence up the middle of said River Colorado to the intersection with the old line between Upper and Lower California, and thence to a point on the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due south of the southern-most point of the Bay of San Diego; the total distance from El Paso to the Pacific being 674 miles. This boundary line is not the cause of dispute at the present junction.

Russia's Heavy Losses

R. E. C.—Would you kindly tell me the dates of the beginning and ending of the German and Austrian offensive against the Russians of last year and the number of Russians captured during that time? Also the number captured from April 1 to November 1, 1915?

The offensive began with the forcing of the Dunajec in Western Galicia on May 2 and 3. The Austro-Germans reached the furthest advance in the last days of September, though the offensive along the Dvina was kept up for some time afterward.

German Army Headquarters put the total Russian losses between May 2 and September 1 at 1,100,000 prisoners and 300,000 killed and wounded. Figures for the preceding April and for September and October are not available, but the total may be fairly well judged by the figures above.

Deutschland's Engines

Thomas H. Tyrdoel.—What kind of engines propelled the Deutschland in her trip across the Atlantic?

The machinery of the Deutschland has been carefully guarded. The engines, however, are said to be the Diesel type of gasoline engines, which drive the boat on the surface and store up electric current for use under the water.

Long Submarine Trips

R. N. Thompson.—A year or so ago four or six, possibly more, submarines were sent from Canada through the St. Lawrence Gulf across the ocean under their own power and into the Mediterranean Sea without mishap. Could you give the number of days taken for the trip and the date of departure?

American submarines, put together in Canada, made the trip across the Atlantic last Summer. Details of the voyage have been given only unofficially. It was said that ten left Montreal early in July, stopped at Newfoundland for refitting, and then went across to England. They were convoyed by warships. The number of days they took to cross the Atlantic was not stated in the accounts obtained from some of the men who made the trip.

Italian Military Classes

We have received the following from Albert C. Bonaschi, Assistant Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce:

In your reply to G. Amodi in Queries and Answers you state that Italian reservists of the class 1882 were born in 1862 and their age is now 54 years. This is incorrect. Italian military classes are designated by the year in which the men were born and not by the year in which they are first called to do military duty. Therefore, Italian reservists of the class 1882 were born in 1882, and are now 34 years old. For your readers' further information, no Italian above 39 years of age has yet been called to the colors, with the exception of the officers.

Misuse of the Word 'Interned.'

W. S. H.—Will you be good enough to define the difference of status between the German ships interned and the undersea boat at Baltimore?

If the Deutschland is allowed to depart why is it that the interned ships are not permitted to do so?

Merchant ships are not "interned." All that any merchant ship needs to do in order to leave a United States port is to take out clearance papers. The only ships that are interned are warships. We speak of the Vaterland, for instance, as "interned," but the term is incorrectly used. The Vaterland is at liberty, so far as this nation is concerned, to leave this port at any time. The German commerce raiders at Norfolk, Va., are interned. In peace times it would scarcely happen that a ship which sailed from port without clearance papers would be stopped; the ship's owners would be fined. Now, the chances are, a torpedo boat would be sent after any vessel sailing without clearance papers, for fear our neutrality might otherwise be affected.

Punished in Skeffington Case

Washington.—Will you inform me whether the British officer who was arrested for the killing of Skeffington and two other Irish editors in the recent revolt was court-martialed? If so, what penalty was imposed, and has the sentence been carried out?

Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who shot Skeffington and two others in the Dublin uprising, was tried by court-martial and found guilty but insane. On June 28, an official British announcement said that the Captain had been committed to an asylum for the criminal insane "during his Majesty's pleasure."

Status of Naturalized English

James Fisher.—Now that compulsory military service is in force in England, could they compel an English-born man naturalized here since the war began to serve in their army if he visited England on business at the present time?

Clive Bayley, the British Consul General in New York, answers the question by saying that a British subject, who had become a citizen of the United States, could visit England without any fear of being pressed into military service, no matter what his age might be.

That is the case if he has full naturalization papers the Consul General continued, but not if he had first papers only. In that case the man would have to enter England with a British passport and would be liable for duty in the army or navy if he was under 41 years of age, which is the present limit.

When asked if it would make any difference if the final papers were taken out since the war commenced in August, 1914, Mr. Bayley replied that the date of the citizenship papers had not the slightest effect in that way. Great Britain recognized the naturalization of the United States as being a legal act and the time of taking out the final papers was perfectly immaterial in his opinion.

Montenegro and Albania

Edward T. Andrews.—In preparation for a club paper there is a little information which I would like very much—which I have been unable to get from the local papers or library. I want to know the present military and political status quo of the countries of Montenegro and Albania. The best information I can obtain is from last Winter's periodicals at the time of the Austrian drive through Montengro and Northern Albania and later the Italian occupation of Avlonia. Who rules these countries at the present time? What has become of the Governments which existed before the war?

Montenegro is ruled entirely by Austria; the King and Queen have fled to France. In the case of Albania, that country is occupied by Austro-Germans, except for the southern part around Avlona, which is held by Italians. The Greeks have occupied a small part of the extreme south.

German and Japanese Army

J. T. Sunderland.—(1) the Constitution of 1871 provides that the whole of the land forces of the German Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Emperor. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Emperor; hence, they may be sent by him anywhere at any time.

(2) In Japan the Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army and navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the members of the Military Council. The military forces may be sent by him wherever occasion demands.

Can the Kaiser Make Peace

Howard Pearce.—According to the Constitution of the German Empire, bearing date of April 16, 1871, the supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in his capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Article II. of the Constitution, "the Emperor represents the empire internationally," and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations and appoint and receive Ambassadors.

German Submarine Warfare

R. M.—(1) Why did the United States stop Germany's submarine war? Was it because England wanted it so, or because of American lives lost?

(2) Were there any American lives lost when the Sussex was torpedoed?

(3) Is the American Navy second largest in the world since the North Sea battle on May 31, 1916?

(1) On April 18, 1916, Secretary Lansing sent a note to Germany declaring that "unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether." The German reply, dated May 4, said that German submarine commanders had been ordered to apply the principles of visit and search, due warning, and provision for the safety of those on board, both within and without the war zone, but it demanded that the United States insist that the British Government observe the rules of international law concerning blockade. On May 8 Secretary Lansing replied, accepting Germany's promise of a new submarine policy, but rejecting any conditions as to the British blockade.

(2) No.

(3) No.

JAPANESE MEASURE THE GULF OF PANAMA

New York, August 6.—Stricter measures against espionage in the Canal zone will probably be taken by the United States authorities as a result of recent discoveries of activities of foreign agents in the region of the Panama Canal, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

The United States Government, it is believed, has been framing a new law in regard to the Canal Zone, and will shortly ask the approval of Congress for a Bill of this nature.

It is reported that agents of several of the military Powers have tried to obtain plans of the Panama fortifications. Another feature of the situation is the suspicion which is attached to the activities of a certain Japanese shipping company, which recently obtained the permission of the United States to start pearl fisheries in the Gulf of Panama. It is charged that the employes of this company, while ostensibly employed in pearl fishing, have made a survey of the Gulf.

The Canal Zone authorities have made a report on this incident, with the recommendation that the fishing privileges granted to this company be cancelled. While it is stated that the survey may have been made without any hostile intent, the Panama authorities believe that the action provides sufficient grounds for the revocation of the company's privileges.—*Nichi Nichi.*

BRITAIN CHECKS ALIENS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Viscount Grey has directed that no naturalised foreigner or son of a naturalised foreigner should be appointed to the Foreign, Diplomatic or Consular services until the appointment has been approved by Viscount Grey or Lord Robert Cecil.

Music Next Week

The public performances by the band, next week, will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Mon. Aug. 28 9.00 p.m. Public Garden
Tues. Aug. 29 9.00 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Wed. Aug. 30 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Thurs. Aug. 31 9.00 p.m. Public Garden
Fri. Sept. 1 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Sat. Sept. 2 4.30 p.m. Public Recreation Ground
Sat. Sept. 2 9.00 p.m. Public Garden

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—The depression of the Pacific is travelling between the Loochoos and Bonin Island. Fairly important maximum between Kiangsu and Shantung. Northerly breezes to the S. of that center; variable winds in the N. Fine and cool weather at Shanghai.

23.—Fair and cool weather continues to prevail at Shanghai. The pressure keeps at a high level. Constant N.N.W. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, August 23, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	757.93	758.27
" " inches	29.84	29.85
Variation mm. for 24 h	-0.16	-0.78
Variation mm. for 12 h	-0.44	-0.64
Wind Direction	NNW	N
Wind Kilom per hour	10	15
Wind Miles	6.2	7.3
Temperature Cen	19°7	26°2
Temperature Fahr	67.5	79.2
Humidity: cc	96	72
Nebulosity: 0-10	0	6
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

News Brevities

Word has been received here that Mr. D. P. Farrant, son of Mr. D. H. Farrant of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps.

TURKISH VICTORIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Western Asiatic theater.—Turkish headquarters, August 17.—The Turkish left wing forced the Russians back east of Revandouze towards the frontier. They were forced back as far as the Sandschu Lake and Unschu, always pursued by the Turks.

On the Caucasus front, the Turks took the height of Kuramisch on the dominating mountain ridge 28 kilometers north-east of Mush.

The Russian report that the Turks saw the heads off their cartridges with special files is entirely untrue.

August 18.—In Persia, the Turks attacked the Russians in the district of Zuba, 25 kilometers south of Ochnu and 15 kilometers east of the frontier. The Russians were forced to retreat towards Ochnu.

HONOR CHU CHING-LAN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 23.—Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, lunched with Sir Francis May, the Governor, yesterday, at noon and was the guest of honor at a banquet at Ho Kom-tong's in the evening. He left for Canton this morning.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.56
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Pehtsang Mukden Line		
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19 10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.43	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tsehow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221			8	
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Thianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.26	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421			10	
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	632	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.25

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsechuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.22		10.38	11.52		4.56	7.02	A.M.
SOOCHOW ..arr.	8.40		11.34	12.45	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
..dep.	8.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
..dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.06		4.16	8.07		3.14
..dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	6.00	3.18		5.10			4.11
..dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	6.32	4.16		5.41			5.14
..dep.	1.33	8.08	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING ..arr.	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.30		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.57		5.49	0.46
..dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.58	
..dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.53
..dep.	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.10
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
..dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
..dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.49		5.24
Kunshan	1.48	8.25	10.40	4.36		3.28		
Nansiang	2.03	8.39	11.50	5.59		4.39		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.50	9.15	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.39		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.13	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	18.40	20.20
KIANGWAN ..	6.53	7.53	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.36	16.05	17.50	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Ex-Press	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South ..dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang .. arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
.. dep.		8.55	10.08	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai ..		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing .. arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
.. dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yah Zah .. arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
.. dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An ..	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow .. arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
.. dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou .. arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Ex-press	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou .. dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow .. arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.19
.. dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Chang An ..		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.49
Yah Zah .. dep.		9.35	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
.. arr.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.09	6.47
Ka Shing .. arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.33
.. dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai ..	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang .. arr.	8.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
.. dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South .. arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.	7.40	10.10	11.54	1.50	3.15	6.33
Kon Shing Hua .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.08	2.08	3.28	6.48
.. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
.. dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou .. arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou .. dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow .. arr.	9.19				5.33	
.. dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shing Hua .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
.. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.59	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao .. arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.08	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

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International Mixed Court, Shanghai

JUDGMENT
(Translation)

In rebus Kirchner and Boger contra CHOW LAN CHU 周蘭齋

A petition had been filed with the International Mixed Court by Messrs Kirchner and Boeger 順利洋行 merchants of Shanghai, against CHOW HSU 周璁 alias Chow Lan Chu 周蘭齋 an ex-consul of the Chinese Republic, claiming from him the sum of Dollars two thousand Shanghai Currency, with interest.

As this man has failed to put up an appearance before this Court and as he has failed to answer the notices which appeared in the Chinese and Foreign newspapers of Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin, and as he has failed to settle the claim with the claimants, or any part thereof, the behaviour of this man shows rather contempt of Court. And therefore judgment in contumaciam has been given for the plaintiffs to the full claim with five pro centum. interest from the day the loan was contracted up to this day of the judgment, which is the 5th August, 1916.

REWARD

A reward of Dollars three hundred Mex. ($300) is offered to any person by whose information or active assistance the arrest of CHOW HSU 周璁 alias CHOW LAN CHU 周蘭齋 can be effected.

DESCRIPTION

CHOW LAN CHU, native of canton, brother of ex-minister for Commerce of the Republic of China, CHOW TSZ CHI 周自齊

Height five feet one inch.

Lean figure, features very similar to those of CHOW TSZ CHI, his brother.

Speaks English fluently, is a graduate of Cornell University, U.S.

Information to be given to Major St. P. RUDINGER, Barrister-at-law attorney for Messrs. Kirchner and Boeger, Shanghai, 42, Nanking Road, Tel. 4728.

魯定格大律師，南京路四十二號

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10766 A 26

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10756 A 26

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10772 A 25

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10759 A 24

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10767 A 24

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10752 A 24

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10760 A 29

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, French-speaking lady for general extra work in German office. Reply, with terms, to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.
10775 A 25

WANTED, two expert shorthand-typists for large local business, foreigners preferred; only absolutely reliable and experienced ladies need apply, stating in detail, experience, age, nationality, references, etc. Good salaries to thoroughly competent and industrious parties. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.
10778 A 27

WANTED, Chinese salesman, experienced in retail outfitting store. Apply, with references, to 103 Broadway.
10758 A 24

WANTED a Portuguese or Japanese salesman. Good pay. Apply to Singer Sewing Machine Co., 474 Nanking Road.
10741 A 25

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.
10610 A 17 T.F.

WANTED, experienced neutral nursery governess for two children of two years and six months. State terms and send copy of recommendations to OUTPORT YUNNAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
10702

OFFICES, ETC. TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, 48 Kiangse Road, three rooms, from September 1st. 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10744

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10573 A 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Goerz camera, takes 3¼" by 5½" pictures, with Goerz Dagor lens, focal plane shutter, range of speed up to 1/1000 of a second, two film pack adapters, 3 double plate holders, 3 ray filters, carrying case and aluminum tripod. Also large supply of films. All practically new. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.
10761 A 24

MOTOR-CYCLE wanted. Price and particulars to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.
10764 A 24

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker and Ruh stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
10703 S 1

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST
OLIVES
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET
Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to :—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well-aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to :—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.
10630

$4.00 PER HOUR
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

THIRD INTERIM DIVIDEND
1916

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a third interim dividend, for the year ending 30th September, 1916, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company, being equal to One Tael per share, payable on the 15th day of September, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 15th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.
10776

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Meeting, 1916

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also for licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1917, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 30th August, 1916.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for training on Friday, 1st September, 1916, and the licences will be issued at 9 a.m. on that day.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
24th August, 1916.
10774

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
24th August, 1916.
10773

Just landed ex s.s. "Agapenor"

Ivory Lace Curtains, 3½ & 4 yds. long, 8 exclusive designs

and

10 patterns Curtain Material in widths: 27, 36, 42, 48, 50 and 54 inches

also

Woollen Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Bedspreads, Bath and Face Towels, Pantry, Kitchen and Glass Towellings, Bath Mats, etc., etc.

We retail at wholesale prices!

HILL & Co.
Tel. 2240
(2 doors from General Hospital)

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2392.
PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmaster, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
For a day of 6 hours.....$12
Lower School:
For a day of 4½ hours.... 8
Kindergarten:
For a day of 3 hours..... 5
Extra Subjects:—
Piano $5
Shorthand 2

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2393.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmistress, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School (28 Boone Road) for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
Children over 10 years....$12
Children under 10 years.. 8
Lower School 8
Kindergarten 5

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
10740

UNFURNISHED ROOM, with bathroom attached, to let in Nanking Road. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

Shanghai Horticultural Society

TO encourage the owners of small gardens and create additional interest in horticulture, this Society will, providing there are sufficient entries, award the Society's Gold Medal, valued at $50.00 for the best kept garden of not more than four mows, or thereabouts.

Small Gardens Competition

The competition to be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Open only to members of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

(2) Limited to gardens of not more than four mows in area.

(3) The competition to take place Annually about the middle of May, the date to be advertised one week at least before judging.

(4) All judging to be carried out in one day by judges appointed by the Committee.

(5) Points will be awarded for:—

	points
(a) Quality of plants and flowers	25
(b) Grouping of colors	25
(c) Lay out of garden.	25
(d) General condition of garden	25

Note.—Only hardy plants and such half-hardy plants as can be raised without artificial heat may be used. All plants to have been in the possession of exhibitor for at least two months before the competition.

(6) Entrance fees of $2 to be paid to the Hon. Secretary before 1st May.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.
10763

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.
Founded in 1881
No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.
10665

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

WANTED: a compradore, by an import and export firm, shortly to be established in Shanghai and other important centres in China, having valuable European and American connections and agencies. Applicant must be able to make a substantial cash deposit, and have ability to develop import and export business. Exceptional opportunity for a reliable man. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.
10735 A 24

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electricity, tennis. 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis. 11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10743

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 7 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.
10692